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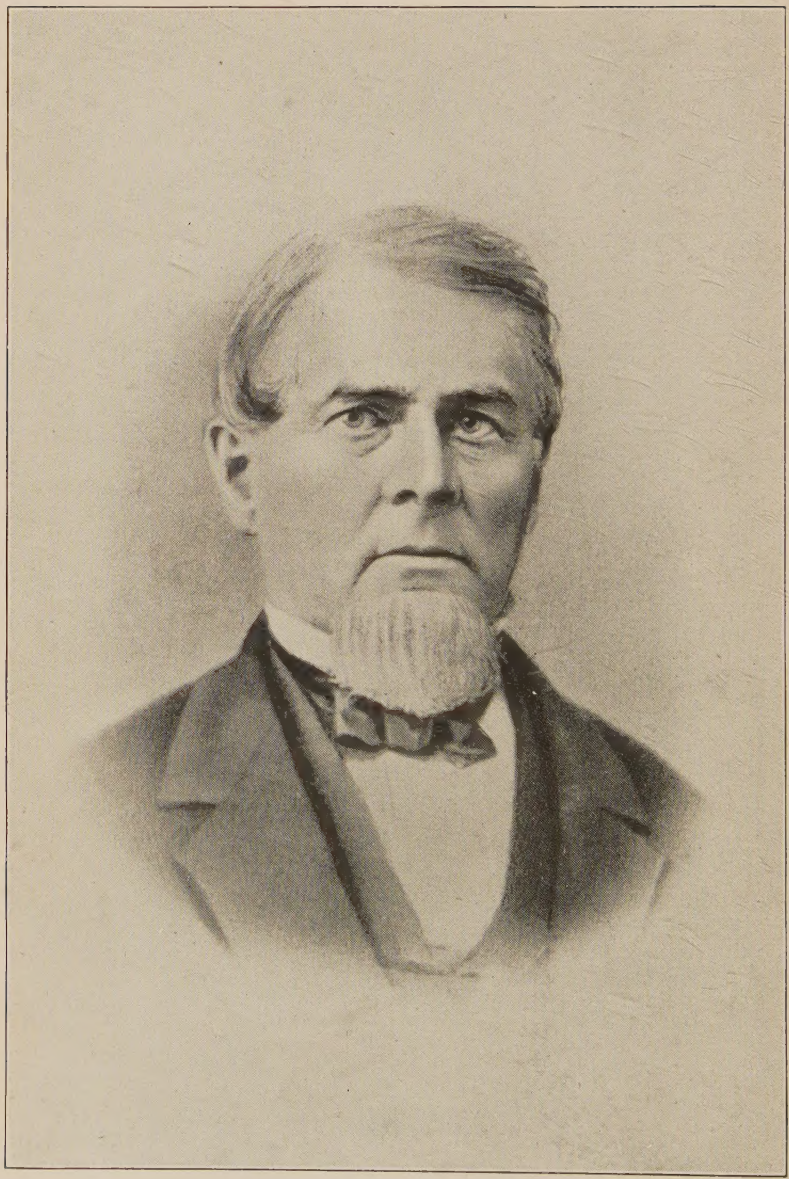

C. M. GOODSELL

The History of Carleton College

Its Origin and Growth Environment and Builders

By

Rev. Delavan L. Leonard, D. D.

Author of "The Story of Oberlin," "A Hundred Years of Missions," etc.

Introduction by

President James W. Strong, D. D., LL. D.

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PREFACE.

The genesis of this volume was on this wise: It had occurred that in 1859-62 President Strong and myself were classmates in Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and that through him in 1875 I had been introduced to the Northfield Congregational church, of which I soon after became pastor, remaining seven years, being also a trustee of the college, a member of the executive committee, and serving for three years as teacher of rhetoric and English literature. During this period I was brought into closest connection with the institution, became well acquainted with the faculty, the community and the commonwealth; making also the acquaintance of not a few of the founders and early builders. Moreover, in one way and another it fell to my lot to read and write not a little concerning Carleton, its history, character, work, etc. Taking my departure in 1881, I carried with me a high esteem and a warm affection, which ever since have continued and steadily increased. By several visits my acquaintance has been maintained. More than two decades have now passed, during which I have gazed upon the college from a distance, possessed thus of opportunities for intelligent observation and calm reflection, playing the part of a disinterested looker-on, viewing things

from the outside, in their relations and their relative proportions to other things.

But what is much more to the point, it is fortunate that President Strong, while unsparing and unwearied in making history, was also endowed with the historic spirit in such a way and to such an extent that, from the first, he has carefully collected and preserved a mass of invaluable material in the form of letters, reports, circulars, clippings from the public press, including a complete set of Catalogues and Minutes of the Congregational State Association; and at an early date, when memory was accurate, solicited from some of the most intelligent and trustworthy of the early actors, detailed statements concerning the most important events. Of all this material large and grateful use has been made in these pages, thereby adding much to their value. In addition to such rich resources, to the author the freest and fullest access has been granted to the records of the board of trustees and of the executive committee, and to whatever other official papers are kept among the archives. All this wealth of information has been supplemented by conversation and correspondence with members of the faculty, old residents of Northfield, and ministers who shared in the task of laying foundations. Finally, files of newspapers have been consulted, thanks especially to the officers of the State Historical Library at St. Paul.

It is not common to put in print the story of an

institution of learning so young as this, and hence the undertaking may appear over-ambitious, uncalled-for and out of place. Moreover, in such a case there can be found none of the element of the hallowed or romantic which belongs to great length of days and hoary age. But on the contrary, the fact is to be recalled that in this age more changes with far greater progress are often witnessed within the space of a few years than used to occur during the lapse of a generation or a century. Advance is now frequently made with the speed of steam or electricity, so that institutions like nations are born in a day. But more, in the case of Carleton, it will scarcely fail to appear that enough has actually transpired within the limits of the half-century covered, to supply abundance of worthy matter for a volume. Elements not a few are found which are novel and striking, and hence are well worth setting forth. There is besides a great and obvious advantage in gathering the material and putting it in shape for preservation while so many witnesses are living who will not long survive, and when they are gone much will be lost beyond recovery. And further yet, this particular time is eminently fitting for the appearance of a history of the college. The first president has held his office for a period phenomenally long, a full generation, his connection with the institution extending back to the very beginning. As he retires, the first epoch closes and a new régime begins.

Nevertheless, there is an embarrassment connected with the performance of this task, which all along has been deeply felt, and found in the fact that so many of the most prominent of the early actors in the scenes presented still survive. How difficult and how next to impossible to speak adequately, and yet becomingly, of them and the part they played. For the most part no attempt will be made in this direction. To avoid the perplexity somewhat, especial emphasis will be laid upon the earlier decades, the first things, the beginnings, with the purpose of speaking so fully of these that no need will arise for doing this work over again, leaving it to some future historian to continue the story.

No doubt defects will be discovered upon these pages by whoever may examine them with the critic's eye. Omissions which seem serious to some will be noted, as well as matters introduced which in the judgment of some might better have been omitted. Very likely also certain of the conclusions reached and the convictions expressed will be deemed mistaken, with over-praise bestowed here, and lack of appreciation manifested there. But whatever defects, whether real or only apparent, are perceived, let them be charged, one and all, where they wholly belong, to the author. For in every sentence of every paragraph of every chapter, nothing stands which does not represent his apprehension of the well established facts in the case.

The performance of the task now brought to a

close has been a pleasure and a privilege, in deed and in truth a labor of love. The work was begun with the belief that the theme was a worthy and noble one, that it contained divers passages which were both unique and thrilling; and this conviction has steadily increased until at length this closing word is written.

D. L. LEONARD.

Oberlin, Ohio.

INTRODUCTION.

Two facts in the history of Carleton College seem to me especially worthy of mention: its religious origin and aim, and the divine guidance made apparent in all its development. No true history could be written without such a recognition of these facts as Dr. Leonard has given.

Carleton's founders were men of faith, of self-denying consecration; men of noble ideals who, like their Pilgrim ancestors, believed that they were divinely called to lay foundations broad and deep, upon which others coming after them might build better than could they, for the honor of the one common Lord and Master. Being educated men, they knew the value of intellectual discipline as well as moral culture or spiritual quickening; and they esteemed a right combination of the two absolutely essential to the formation of right character, and hence essential to the well-being of society. They believed that an education having the tone and tonic of an earnest religious life,—such an education as the church must ever demand,—could not be furnished by the state. Therefore, even though it should cost the labors and sacrifices of many years, a christian college must be founded and built up.

Naturally the leaders in all educational movements were clergymen. With these pioneer ministers, whom we lovingly call Father Shedd, Father

Seccombe, Father Barnes, Father Brown and Father Hall, and whose names ought to be gratefully preserved in our records, it was my good fortune, on coming to the state in 1865, to be associated. I could not but admire their spirit and approve their aims. Being elected, in 1866, one of the first trustees of the proposed college, it was a privilege to give time and thought to the educational plans which led to the establishment of the institution at Northfield; though it is needless to say I had not, at that time, entertained the slightest thought of any additional personal responsibility for the realization of those plans. My heart was in the pastorate, and to remain a pastor was my earnest hope and expectation. When, years later, the responsibility of administration was accepted, it was only because of the conviction, which never for one moment, during all the years following, was shaken, that this was the divine will concerning me. The impression was irresistible that God's hand was in the enterprise and hence it must succeed.

From the first I felt that some permanent record should be made of the genesis and growth of an institution so needed, so desired and of which so much was expected. As years passed on the trustees expressed again and again the hope that I would prepare a history of the college; but so great was the pressure of executive duties, especially in securing the funds needed to carry on the work, that this was absolutely impossible. The most that

could be done was to make brief memoranda and carefully preserve documents for some other historian. In 1879 Rev. Dr. M. M. G. Dana, then a trustee, prepared "The Story of Carleton College," which passed through two large editions and was made, in various ways, exceedingly helpful; but as valuable as it was, so rapidly was history being made, that soon it became out of date. For a long time Carleton's constituency has been desiring a much more extended history of the institution, and one which should include something of the history of Congregationalism in the state. Fortunately I knew of a writer especially fitted by his tastes, his training and his personal experiences, for this undertaking,—Rev. Dr. D. L. Leonard of Oberlin. He was my esteemed friend and classmate in the Union Theological Seminary, was for seven years pastor of the Northfield Congregational church, was a teacher in the college and a member of the board of trustees, and therefore, perfectly conversant with all the affairs of the institution. For years he had been one of the editors of "The Missionary Review of the World," had written "The Story of Oberlin," had prepared many historical papers and addresses both in Minnesota and Ohio, and in all matters of religious and educational research, had shown a profound interest. When the subject was suggested he promptly responded that he was both ready and willing to undertake the proposed task, and it should be done at once.

For two years and more, as other duties have permitted, Dr. Leonard has devoted himself to the work, with steadily growing interest. It has been my privilege to put into his hands all the historic material of various kinds which has been preserved, and to aid him in every way possible. His increasing enthusiasm, as more and more of the details of Carleton's history have come to his knowledge, has given me pleasing proof that the right historian was selected. He has not been content with simply setting forth the facts of our college history, but he has sought to find a philosophical basis for those facts, by connecting them closely all along with the history of Congregationalism in the state. This will make his book of permanent value and of interest to a much larger constituency than the students and alumni of Carleton alone could afford.

While approving most heartily the author's general plan, and admiring his skill in presenting effectively the details of the history, I have from the first been solicitous lest his personal friendship should lead him to attribute too much credit to the one first called to the work of collegiate administration. Against this I have strenuously protested, but in vain,—the author insisting upon his right to express his own matured judgment and conviction upon this as upon all other matters presented in this volume. Certainly the undersigned has claimed no special wisdom or ability, but only this, that so far as grace has been given him to discern his duty, he

has tried to do it. He has felt that as a christian man he had no right to decline any service believed to be divinely appointed, simply because it was hard or unremunerative, or at variance with all his natural inclinations. Often he has been reminded that God chooses the weak things of the world to confound the mighty,—that a willingness to be used is the first requisite for effectiveness.

Very early it was made manifest that the gracious Father had designs of good concerning our college, and through all the years his blessing has continually rested upon it. To have been permitted to sustain any helpful relation to an enterprise so broad in its aim and so rich in its fruitage, is a cause for profound gratitude. With sincere thankfulness I record this fact that my own preferences and natural inclinations were in God's providence clearly overruled, and a work never desired, but to which the call seemed imperative, was so plainly, so unmistakably forced upon me. If the results teach any lesson, it is one that needs frequent reiteration, and is especially to be recommended to young men and young women;—that to bring one's life into harmony with the divine will is both the highest duty and the richest privilege. No other life can possibly bring, in the retrospect, such satisfaction.

JAMES W. STRONG.

Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota.
May, 1903.

History of Carleton College.

CHAPTER I.

MINNESOTA.

Physical Features, Exploration, Early Settlement.

It is eminently proper, is indeed quite necessary, in undertaking to tell the story of Carleton College, its origin and development, to make some brief preliminary statements concerning the commonwealth within whose boundaries it stands, since Minnesota constitutes its environment, as well as supplies also a large proportion of its students and financial resources.

Location.—This state is possessed of proportions truly imperial, having an area of nearly 85,000 square miles, or upwards of 54,000,000 acres; is therefore the largest in the entire Mississippi valley, Texas alone excepted; is nearly twice the size of New York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio; is greater by one-fourth than the five New England states taken together. Moreover, its location is peculiar, even to the phenomenal, and is fortunate in well nigh every particular. To begin with, the exact geographical center of the continent is quite near, if not actually within, its limits. And further, as Robert

P. Porter reminds us ("The West, From the Census of 1880"): "Minnesota embraces the sources of three of the grandest river systems on the globe. Lying midway between the Arctic circle and the Tropic of Cancer, and midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, it occupies a considerable portion of the central plateau of that immense interior basin between the Appalachians on the east and the Rocky mountains on the west, and stretches all the way from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic ocean. Here the Mississippi takes its rise within sight of springs that flow into the Great Lakes and issue at the Gulf of St. Lawrence; while further west in the same state, at the low divide between Lakes Big Stone and Traverse, the falling rain on this side descends into the sunny gulf, and on that into the upper urns of Hudson bay."

The same striking fact, together with its tremendous importance as touching the future of the state, was noticed as far back as 1867 by a writer in the "New York Evening Post" (quoted in the "Home Missionary" of that year, p. 173 *et sup.*), which displays a prescience well nigh startling. He says: "There is a remarkable peculiarity in the local position of Minnesota with reference to the future commerce of the world. The steam navigation of the two great internal channels of the continent, the Mississippi, and the St. Lawrence with the Great Lakes, terminates in Minnesota and there meets the Northern Pacific railroad

from Puget Sound, the shortest thoroughfare between Europe and Asia. When that road is completed the whole trade of the water lines will break bulk in this neighborhood and make the state the entrepot and the point of distribution for a commerce whose extent cannot now be calculated. To be, as a missionary, Rev. Mr. Wheelock, has expressed it, 'the toll-gate of this vast trade, the focus of distribution through all her radiating lines of railroad and navigation, to the east and west, to the north and south, for the incalculable commerce which a Pacific railway will pour into her lap; to enthrone her at the great Parting of the Waters as the central market of exchange for the confluent treasures of Europe and Asia and America,'—such is the sublime destiny which develops itself for the future of this young state, as the crowning consequence and logical consummation of existing facts and tendencies in the physical and commercial world. Such a trade centering in a state so productive by nature, and so admirably constituted by its population to improve its advantages and to appropriate its results, cannot but make it the abode of the highest civilization that can be produced by the combined influence of health, wealth, intelligence, enterprise, and the Christian religion. It is of no small importance in estimating the advantages of Minnesota to look at it as the stepping stone to the great 'Fertile Belt,' now British territory, the valley of the Saskatchewan. We naturally look at Minnesota

as an outside state, but in the future it is to be the center of a vast population spreading out to the northwest for hundreds of miles, whose chief avenue of communication with the rest of the world leads through this state. Professor Hind tells us that the mean breadth of the basin of the Winnipeg is about 380 miles, and its mean length about 920, giving thus an area approximating to 360,000 square miles. The belt of the Saskatchewan is a remarkable stretch of rich soil and pasturage of about 40,000,000 acres, capable, says Lord Selkirk, of affording means of sustenance to more than 30,000,000 British subjects. The ingress and egress of this region are through Minnesota, its trade will center in Minnesota, and Minnesota is now filling up with a population peculiarly fitted to make it a mother of nations for the great New World."

More than thirty years ago J. T. Trowbridge wrote in the "Atlantic Monthly" (Vol. 25, p. 605, *et sup.*): "The head of Lake Superior is equidistant from Boston, New Orleans, and the sources of the Saskatchewan towards which the course of empire is fast taking its way. Not far from this geographical center we may look, with Mr. Seward, for the 'ultimate political center of America,' and it will not be many years before the frontier state of Minnesota will wake up and find herself in the heart of the Union." And the year preceding, Burdett Hart had written in the "New Englander": "Nature with infallible finger points to this [Northern Pa-

cific] railroad as the one highway across the continent. Note the belt of lakes projected half way across, the natural and inevitable path of commerce and trade, inviting fleets from every part of Europe, and from the hither Atlantic, to carry the products of all industry into the heart of a vast and populous region. The Northern Pacific starts at the very western outpush of all the lakes, at the point where Superior, like a wedge, drives farthest into the continental mass. Passing inward we come to a peculiar water system: the Mississippi, the Red River of the North, the Columbia, and the Missouri. The Mississippi to the south, the Red, starting at the same point, directly north 575 miles to Lake Winnipeg, which is 250 miles long, and at its foot at right angles the Assiniboine, 200 miles, and at its head the Sasketchewan navigable its whole length. By this route it is nearly 1,000 miles less between New York and Shanghai."

To-day, after fifty years of development, almost every word of all these glowing prophecies and anticipations has actually come to pass, while much also can be repeated with substantial enlargement. These writers never dreamed of what Minnesota's ore product was destined to become, the abundance and variety of her cereals, or the extent of her railway development. And, certainly, an institution of learning planted in such a highly favored region, constituting a worthy factor in the fashioning of

the best things, cannot but have an important mission.

Physical Features.—Unlike most of its neighbor states, Minnesota is not chiefly an immense treeless expanse, but instead, to its 32,000 square miles of prairie are joined 52,000 square miles of timber. The vast pine forests which cover most of the northern half have been one of the chief sources of wealth. The Big Woods take rank among the most unique features, extending north and south through the south-central portion, originally some three hundred miles in length by twenty to thirty miles in width, or covering about 5,000 square miles. Besides, a charming park region stretches along the line of the Northern Pacific, while even the prairies are in many quarters dotted with multitudinous groves. For the most part the surface is diversified, alternating between rolling and hilly, and the soil is mainly of the very best. The whole world now knows that as a wheat-producer, whether for the number of bushels or the quality of the flour, this state stands at the very front, while Minneapolis outdoes all other cities in the number and size of its flouring mills. But as yet all the world does *not* know that oats, corn, flax, potatoes, as well as all the hardier vegetables, are produced in rich abundance. Although the season for growth is comparatively brief, yet such are the superb qualities of earth and air that vegetation advances toward maturity by leaps and bounds.

This portion of the Northwest is remarkably well watered, not only by rivers and smaller streams, but also to a phenomenal extent by lakes, frequent in well nigh every portion, though massed also in several counties of the north-central portion. The traditional number is a round 10,000, and the best authorities put the total as high as 7,000. In size they range from the Lake of the Woods with 612 square miles of surface, Red with 342, Rainy with 146, Winnibigoshish 78, to several hundreds which scarcely rise above the dignity of ponds. The areas of all combined form a total of 4,160 square miles. Their waters are pure and well stocked with fish. So abundant was water found to be wherever he went that the explorer Nicolet could hit upon no name so appropriate for the entire territory as Fouqué's immortal water-spirit, Undine.*

The climate of Minnesota constitutes one of its most characteristic and most valuable features, though, on account of the high latitude, it is often thought of as approaching inconveniently near to the arctic quality. Abundant experience, however, proves this to be a gross misapprehension, an inference not at all justified by the facts in the case. It is true that the 46th parallel divides the state into nearly equal portions, which is about the latitude of Montreal; while in distance from the equator, St.

* Rev. Myron A. Munson, in a published historical sermon, gives the original Indian name of the region, as indicative of the great multitude of lakes, as Mi-ni-so-ta, The-land-of-sky-tinted-water.

Paul is not far from the same as Bangor, Me., or Montpelier, Vt. But, by a beneficent ordering of nature, to the west of the Great Lakes the isothermal lines make such a prodigious sweep to the north that St. Paul actually has the average temperature of Chicago, Cleveland, New York City, and Boston. The summer temperature is that of Philadelphia. The mercury may rise high during the day, though the nights are quite certain to be cool and refreshing. The spring temperature is that of northern Illinois, northern Ohio, or central Pennsylvania; while the average for the year is that of central Wisconsin, central New York, southern New Hampshire and southern Maine. And yet, as late as the thirties of the last century, the learned officers of the government exploring expedition gravely declared Minnesota to be "uninhabitable save for Indians and herds, and to be unproductive except for a few of the hardiest cereal crops!" And as late as the seventies, when a certain clergyman was about to exchange a Missouri pastorate for one in this hyperborean and utterly forlorn region, a sympathetic saint, saying good-bye with eyes full of tears, straining faith well nigh beyond reason, exclaimed: "I trust that a kind Providence will protect your little ones from the cold!" Nor must another notable compensation be omitted. Its high latitude gives to Minnesota longer days in summer. During the growing season therefore, as the learned tell us, there are upwards of two hours more of sun-

light here than in regions farther south, say in the latitude of Cincinnati. This fact, combined with the usually abundant rain-fall in the early summer, goes far to account for the surprisingly rapid growth and speedy ripening visible everywhere in the vegetable world. It is noticeable that frosts are no earlier nor more destructive in this state than in Iowa. And finally, a peculiar quality of the soil helps wondrously in the same direction. Seed time comes earlier than in many regions lying much further south, and because it is not at all necessary to wait until the frost is all out and the ground is settled before the seed may be sown. So soon as a few inches of the surface has thawed, that is, so soon as the harrow or drill can do their part, sowing may safely begin; and this though a foot or more of soil below is frozen solid. Let one in early June journey from the Twin Cities southward three hundred miles or more, and he will perceive no great difference in the stage of vegetable growth.*

*Nature has made the entrance from the Gulf more than the portal of a single basin. The south winds which are swept in from its tropical waters, uniting with other currents drawn thither from regions bordering on the Pacific, course northward together to be precipitated at the sources of the Mississippi, Saskatchewan, and Mackenzie rivers. Thence passing up those boreal valleys, reinforced by the chinooks from the North Pacific, they make the soil fairly tillable almost to the Arctic circle, and agriculture profitable as far north as the 62° of latitude. There is another natural cause of the cultivable power of these high latitudes in the average altitude of the land, as shown in the 8,000 feet of elevation where the Union Pacific railroad runs, and the 4,000 on the line of the Canadian Pacific. It has been computed that the depression of altitude from Wyoming to the Mackenzie river would counteract

The strange absence of malaria and general salubrity of the climate were noticed early, when as yet the sanitary excellences of Colorado, California and Florida were altogether unknown. In particular, pulmonary diseases are not indigenous, and if consumption at an early stage is taken in hand by removal to this trans-Mississippi Northwest, the abundant sunshine and dry atmosphere are next to certain to bring healing. A large percentage of the early settlers were attracted to Minnesota by its fame as a health-restorer. Said a writer in the "New Englander" as early as 1859: "That state is already an asylum for invalids from all parts of the land. The dry bracing air has proved peculiarly remedial. Many have found there the boon of health, from the Yankee who left the damp seaboard with a cough, to the Hoosier who came 'to git shet of the ager.' A speaker at a railroad meeting, who was exalting the climate of Minnesota, declared among other things, that it was 'a triumphant vindication of all pulmonary diseases!'" After Carleton was planted, Rev. A. K. Packard, of Anoka, wrote in the "Home Missionary": "The climate must draw many students from the East,

climatically a northing of thirteen degrees. Furthermore, the greater length of sunlight everywhere characteristic of high latitudes conduces at least to the rapidity of botanic development. All these causes put spring on the Peace river ahead of that season on the Minnesota, and the ice in the river at Fort Snelling, near St. Paul, is said to break up simultaneously with that at Fort Vermilion in Athabasca.—Winsor's "Mississippi Basin," pp. 7-8.

especially those with consumptive tendencies. Christian parents, who wish to secure most favorable moral and religious influences for their sons and daughters, together with the advantages of our climate, cannot do better than send them to this rising institution."

Exploration.—The honor of first making this favored region known to the civilized world is to be divided between two Frenchmen: Father Hennepin, a Franciscan missionary, who in 1680 ascended the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois as far as St. Anthony's Falls (to whom also this cataract owes its name), and later published an account of what he saw; and, after remaining for several months in these parts, was met by Du Luth, an adventurous *courier des bois,* who had just crossed the wilderness from the head of Lake Superior. These were followed in 1684 by Perrot, entering by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and upon Lake Pepin establishing the first trading post; and by Le Sueur, who in 1695 established a second trading post between this lake and the mouth of the St. Croix, and a third, five years later, upon the Blue Earth, within the limits of the county which now bears his name. Other missionaries and traders came after these, but their achievements possess slight historical significance. The former presence of Frenchmen in Minnesota is abundantly recalled and perpetuated by scores of such proper names as these: Duluth, Faribault, Hennepin, Lac qui Parle,

Le Sueur, Mille Lacs, Pomme de Terre, St. Anthony, St. Cloud, St. Croix, St. Louis, St. Paul and St. Peter.

The first of Anglo-Saxons to touch the soil of the state was Jonathan Carver, a Connecticut Yankee, who, soon after the fall of Quebec and the transfer of the Mississippi valley from French to British dominion, determined to visit the new possessions, and in 1766-68 journeyed back and forth through this remote Northwest, spending a winter not far from the present site of New Ulm. Carver county fittingly keeps his memory green. This is the discerning judgment which he put on record: "It is a country which promises in some future period to be an inexhaustible source of riches to that people who shall be so fortunate as to possess it." As one of the results of the Revolution, by the treaty of 1783 that portion of Minnesota lying to the east of the Mississippi became American soil, while the residue continued to be Spanish, or French, until the purchase of Louisiana in 1803. And then, almost at once, not only was the memorable expedition of Lewis and Clark dispatched to the sources of the Missouri and across the Rockies to the mouth of the Columbia, but General Pike was also ordered to explore the Upper Mississippi, and while in that region he secured from the Sioux a liberal grant of land at the junction of this stream with the Minnesota (or St. Peter's, as it was formerly called). Here a body of soldiers was located in 1819, to over-

awe the Indians and punish murders of traders, trappers, etc., and a few years later, Fort Snelling came into being. Other important explorations were made by General Long, 1819-24, by Nicollet about the sources of the Father of Waters in 1836, and by far the most extended of all, by Schoolcraft in the two decades, 1820-40. His work proved most timely also, for the beginning of civilized settlement was near at hand. Immigrants had begun to pour into Illinois and Wisconsin upon the east, and also into Iowa upon the south, and would soon be clamoring for admission into the regions beyond, which as yet were wholly in savage hands.

It is well worth while to pause for a moment at this point to take note of a veritable curiosity of history, a phenomenon well nigh unparalleled (at least in the New World) in the way of frequent change of ownership, or jurisdiction. From time immemorial the aboriginal inhabitants had been in actual possession in all these parts, though by the hazy "right of discovery" in modern times Spain had laid claim to dominion. Next, after La Salle's famous descent of the Mississippi, France insisted that the entire vast expanse lying upon either bank of that stream belonged of right to her, and proceeded to occupy the same. But, alas for her, by Wolfe's momentous victory on the Plains of Abraham, whatever between the Appalachians and the Great River had been French was at once transformed into British territory; while all rights to the soil the defeated

party had possessed beyond that stream were signed over to Spain. And finally, as a magnificent part of the outcome of the surrender at Yorktown, and after an aggravatingly brief holding of the coveted prize (only a paltry twenty years), the United States entered into the priceless inheritance. But, behold! the bulk of this same roomy domain had long since by solemn charter been deeded to Virginia Colony by King James I., for by that instrument her limits were made to extend westward and northwestward even to the Pacific ("South Sea"), and thus embraced nearly one-half of the entire continent! Therefore, when that colony was considering the question of becoming a state in the Union, she manifested a strong determination to maintain her legal rights and to hold her own against all comers. But unfortunately for her, no less than three other states were in possession of similar documents, all bearing the seal royal, and giving to each right and title to at least a portion of the same territory, since the same South Sea was named as fixing their limits towards the setting sun. However, Connecticut's claim lay too far south to apply to Minnesota soil; but Massachusetts and New York joined with the Old Dominion in insisting upon a division of the tract in dispute; and finally, after months of bitter debate and wrangling in Congress, which for a time even seriously threatened to nullify the attempt to "form a more perfect union," mollified one and all by certain liberal reservations

of soil, these claims were surrendered, the Federal government was acknowledged sole owner and administrator, and the Northwest Territory was set up, including a portion of Minnesota. But questions of jurisdiction were by no means yet all settled. For when Ohio attained to statehood and Indiana Territory was constituted, the courts of the latter bore sway to the Mississippi and to the Dominion of Canada, a fraction of Minnesota being therefore included; while later for Indiana judicial authority, that of Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin in succession was substituted. So much for the fraction of the state lying to the east of the Mississippi, but the bulk of the acreage is beyond, and this had remained Spanish until transferred by a trade to Napoleon, and destined soon after by purchase to become American. When Louisiana became a state, Missouri included everything to the British line, as also Iowa did at a later time, until finally Minnesota attained to a name and to an independent existence. If now we count up all these transfers of jurisdiction, we shall find that they number no less than *thirteen* before the transmigration is complete.

Beginning of Settlement.—For unknown centuries the aborigines had found in these parts a fine field for hunting, and fishing, and fighting, which latter occupation was well nigh constant, especially between the Sioux and the Ojibways. But these savages, like all their kind farther east, were soon to be

compelled to vacate and make way for Anglo-Saxon civilization. However, their former presence is properly kept in mind by numbers of such really euphonious names as these, beginning with that of the state itself: Anoka, Itasca, Kandiyohi, Mankato, Minnehaha, Minnetonka, Shakopee, Wabasha, Waseca, Watonwan, Winona; and such as these by translation, Big Stone, Crow Wing, Otter Tail, and Yellow Medicine.

Through all the early decades of the last century this wilderness was altogether too remote and inaccessible for invasion by home-seekers. But by the thirties settlers by the ten thousand had begun to pour into Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, thus approaching Minnesota simultaneously from two sides. Also, in the very nick of time, upon the lakes and the river the steamboat had made its advent to facilitate this influx of population. As far back as 1812, by the agent of Lord Selkirk, a number of families had been brought from Switzerland and located on the Red River of the North, though a decade or more later a portion, dissatisfied with their surroundings, had removed to the neighborhood of Fort Snelling. Christian missionaries were the next to come, the Pond brothers leading the way and locating on Lake Harriet; with Riggs, Williamson and others soon following, to open stations on Lake Pepin, and on the Minnesota as far up as Yellow Medicine; also, S. G. Wright

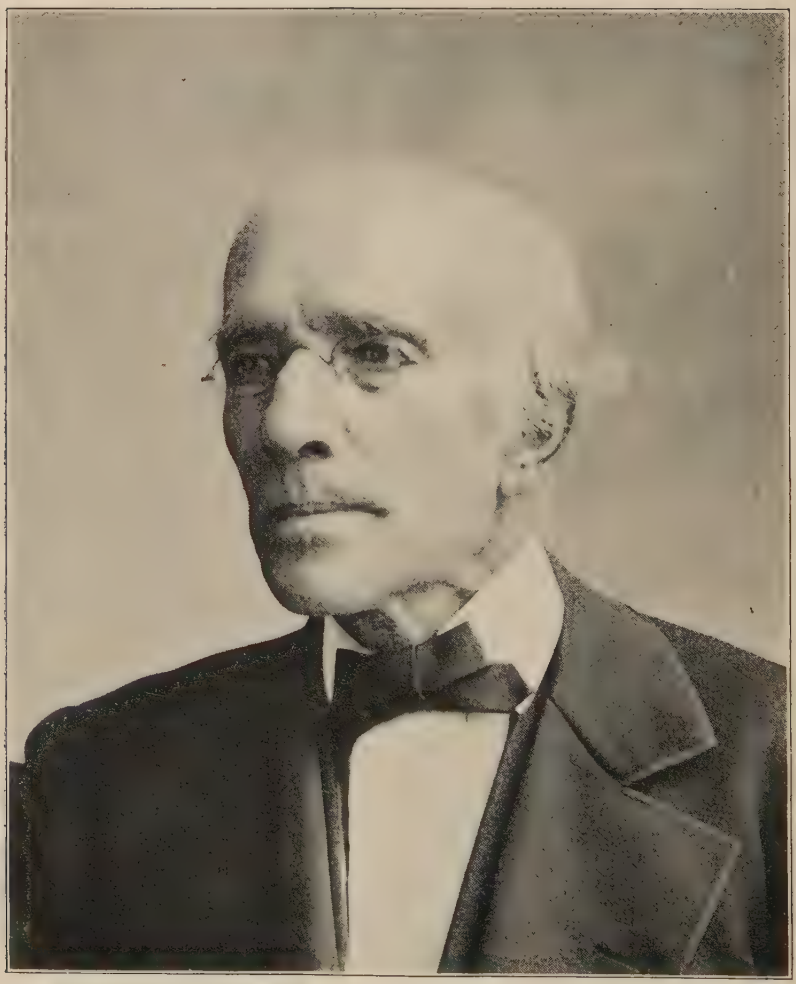
and a company from Oberlin to plant the Cross far to the north upon Leech lake.

By this time the fame of the vast pine forests of this region had spread southward to the prairie states—where lumber was so inconveniently scarce —which also were so easily reached by the Mississippi and its upper tributaries. As early as 1837 the government procured, by cession from its Ojibway possessors, the valley of the St. Croix, as well as all the region lying betwen that stream and the Mississippi; nor were lumbermen long in improving the opportunity to commence vigorous operations therein, with an agricultural population also entering soon to till the soil and lay the foundations for homes. By 1845 the number of steamboats ascending annually from Galena had reached a dozen, and three years later had increased to 150.

The date now reached constitutes an epoch, since it was in 1849 that by act of Congress, Minnesota Territory was launched into history, endowed, too, with such generous proportions as to extend to the Missouri, and to include some 200,000 square miles. Alexander Ramsay (until recently living in St. Paul and held in high honor), was appointed governor, and the capital was fixed at St. Paul. The entire population of the territory did not much exceed 4,000, located mainly at a few widely scattered points, and composed of a mixed multitude of whites and half-breeds. Stillwater, upon the St. Croix, was the real metropolis, boasting as it did

of divers sawmills and two hotels. As for the capital, a few traders had located there in 1838, and three years later a Jesuit father had built a log chapel and dedicated it to the great Apostle to the Gentiles, though for a season the locality was to the profane familiarly known as "Pig's Eye." When the decade was half gone only three families were as yet in residence, but by June of 1849 no less than 600 buildings had been erected, including 10 stores, 3 hotels, 2 printing offices, and a schoolhouse. However, one of the pioneers of the natal year records that "you cannot walk out but you meet some Dakota with his pipe and blanket." It must be remembered that up to this date all the settlements were located to the east of the Mississippi, while beyond the Indians were in full and undisputed possession.

While these feeble beginnings were being made in Minnesota, what was going on in the land at large? In 1842 Fremont had traversed the South Pass, and Dr. Marcus Whitman made his famous ride across the Continent to Washington, and the year following led 1,000 emigrants across the plains and mountains to Oregon. In 1846 the Mexican war began. In 1847 the Mormons crossed the Great Plains to Salt Lake. In 1849 began the wild rush to California in eager quest for gold.



CHARLES SECCOMBE.

CHAPTER II.

THE FIFTIES.

The Period of Beginnings.

It will be profitable in many ways to divide the story of Carleton college into periods of ten years each, and also in each chapter to connect the development of the institution with important movements in progress in the land at large, in the state, in the Congregational churches of the state, and in the community which supplies its local habitation. And, although no actual beginning for the school was made until the sixties were well advanced, yet, since the real foundations were put in place during the decade preceding, some of its more significant and pertinent happenings may well first pass under view.

In the Land at Large.—The wild craze for gold was everywhere and reached its climax, accompanied by a wholesale migration to California overland, across the Isthmus, around Cape Horn, with the Pike's Peak excitement added during the closing years. The tide of emigration to the prairie region was rapidly swelling, and to the Great Plains ("Great American Desert") beyond, even to remotest Oregon, greatly facilitated and increased by the astounding development of the railway system.

By wondrous leaps and bounds Chicago was advancing to the estate of a metropolis; the locomotive joining her to the Atlantic seaboard in 1853, and not long after reaching the Mississippi and the Missouri. Wisconsin to the east of Minnesota had but recently attained statehood, likewise Iowa to the south; yes, and Oregon, with California following during the first year of the decade under view. Let these pregnant phrases stand for the situation in realms political and moral: The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill; the Dred Scott Decision; the Kansas Struggle; the formation of the Republican Party; the appearance of Uncle Tom's Cabin; John Brown's Raid; the enactment of the Maine Law. Those were indeed stirring days; times that tried men's souls.

In Minnesota.—Coming now to the region especially under view; for several years and increasingly, the surging tide of emigration had been beating impetuously against all barriers to farther advance. It was in response to this pressure that Congress had framed a territorial government for Minnesota. But for three years longer settlers were strictly forbidden to pass beyond the Mississippi, and thus were altogether excluded from the bulk of the Canaan of their dreams and longings. In 1852, however, a treaty was negotiated with the savage possessors, whereby, for value received, they consented to retire at once to the upper waters of the

Minnesota river, and to cede their claims to everything as far as the Missouri. Thus was this coveted and roomy domain thrown open to all who desired to enter; and at once a great host, the eager settlers began to pour in, naturally first of all occupying the southeastern portion. It was noticed then, as often afterwards, that the pioneers to an almost unprecedented extent were from New England, or at least were of pure Yankee stock, the latitude being favorable, and the wealth of the extensive pineries possessing peculiar attractions, especially for the men of Maine. It was this fact, this phenomenon, that very soon and from that day to this kindled and kept alive in the breasts of Congregationalists all the land over a profound interest in matters pertaining to Minnesota.

As indicating the sterling character of the early settlers of the region, we quote from Dr. J. B. Clark's "Leavening of the Nation." Of the first territorial legislature he says: "Four of its members were from Canada, two from Maine, three from Vermont, one from New Hampshire, two from Connecticut, three from New York, two from Pennsylvania, two from Michigan, one each from New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Ohio, and Missouri,—twenty-four in all and two-thirds of them from New England or the Middle West. With no personal knowledge whatever of these early legislators, it would be safe to assume that a body thus derived might be trusted to deal intelligently

with all questions of public interest. Furthermore, the young territory appears to have been equally fortunate in its first governor. The opening note of his inaugural message is an appeal for a stringent temperance law, accompanied with some plain words upon "the disreputable and demoralizing business of liquor selling." It was a brave and timely note, and without discounting in the least the sincerity of Governor Ramsey, we may presume that his message reflected the sentiment of the majority of the people. The entire document, closing with an appeal for "liberty and law, religion and education," was the prophecy of a Christian commonwealth, a prophecy amply fulfilled, and affording the best evidence that the Puritan spirit, in its migration to the Mississippi and beyond, had lost none of its early virility. * * * Within a few months of territorial organization, we find further proof of the enlightened spirit of the government in their report on education. "Virtue and intelligence," it declares, "are the only pillars on which republican governments can safely rest." "Man should be educated for eternity." "Morality and religion should be regarded as the most essential elements of education and should hold their due prominence in every institution of learning. The sublime truths and precepts of Christianity should be impressed, urged and clearly explained, as presented in the Bible, and as taught and illustrated by its Divine Author; and bigotry, fanaticism and

narrow-minded sectarian prejudice be forever excluded from every temple of knowledge, and consigned to that dark oblivion to which the progress of light and knowledge are hastening them."

"We beg the reader to note," Dr. Clark continues, "this is not an extract from some preacher's Sabbath morning sermon, but is taken from a legislative report of Minnesota's committee on education. Thus far we have failed to discover any other utterance of its kind so complete and unequivocal, and so clearly demonstrating that the early spirit of New England, which was the effort of Home Missions to plant in New York, and the Northwest Territory, had taken root in the public life of the newer West, and was propagating itself now beyond the river and onward towards the Pacific."

It happened that just then a most extraordinary business boom was on throughout the entire country, and perhaps nowhere was the excitement more intense than in this, the latest Eden to be discovered. Almost without number claims were located for farms, for village sites, for great cities-to-be. Not only was the soil exceedingly fertile, but here also was Nature's boundless sanitarium, a matchless health-resort where the world's consumptives, and hapless invalids of every kind, might secure restoration to health and vigor. But ominously, it soon appeared that but a small fraction of the in-comers were proposing to resort to agriculture to secure

a livelihood; or to any other kind of useful toil; but speculation in real estate was the ruling form of activity. Breadstuffs were almost wholly imported as yet,—though this perhaps in part because of the impression that grains and vegetables could scarcely be grown so far towards the Arctic circle. As late as 1854 it was ascertained that only 15,000 acres were under cultivation. Railroad schemes preposterous both for number and magnitude were launched; the legislature also encouraging the wildest of them all by issuing bonds for their benefit. As a significant sign of the times, the number of steamboats arriving at St. Paul in 1850 was but 104, had only advanced to 200 three years later; but in 1857 had swollen to 1,068. At the end of the decade the population had reached the 175,000 mark. It is to be noted that it is just now, when all hearts were full to bursting with great hopes and boundless expectations, that schemes for a college begin to appear.

The insane excitement attending the period of speculation is admirably pictured by Edward Eggleston in his "Mystery of Metropolisville," which, though not published until 1873, gives an accurate report of what his eyes beheld, while sojourning for a year as an invalid, within a dozen miles of the present site of Carleton, and a second time not long afterwards. Cannon City was one of the boom towns whose magnitude was mostly upon tongue and paper, and whose birth was followed swiftly

by its decease. Cannon river and lake still survive, while the chief characters of the story are not pure figments of the imagination, but were taken from real life; and the leading incidents also have a solid historic foundation. It was by a curious coincidence that at this time, or in 1855, the "Song of Hiawatha" appeared from the press, to leap at once into a popularity most fervid and next to universal in the literary world. It cannot be doubted that this timely poem did much to lift the infant Minnesota to fame by throwing over it the glamour of poetry and romance in one passage of considerable length, and especially by the frequent use of certain sweet-sounding proper names, with Minnehaha as easily the chief. From henceforth who is able to separate that charming waterfall from the charming lines which thus introduce it to us?

> Thus the youthful Hiawatha
> Said within himself and pondered,
> Much perplexed by various feelings,
> Listless, longing, hoping, fearing,
> Dreaming still of Minnehaha,
> Of the lovely Laughing Water,
> In the land of the Dacotahs.
> As he journeyed without resting,
> Till he heard the cataract's laughter,
> Heard the Falls of Minnehaha,
> Calling to him through the silence.

After nine years of inchoate existence under territorial conditions, statehood was secured in 1858, the original boundaries remaining the same as be-

fore for four years, when Dakota Territory was formed, covering more than half of what had been Minnesota since 1849. But even before that event occurred, a crushing catastrophe had befallen through the universal financial crash of 1857, which brought general ruin to business of every kind both East and West, but was no doubt felt most keenly upon the frontier, where only the few were possessed of much more than the bare necessaries of life. In particular, every railroad company went into utter and hopeless bankruptcy, was unable to fulfil its contracts, and so forfeited its bonds and charter. An untimely visitation of grasshoppers added much to the general distress, with two seasons in succession otherwise unfavorable to crops to lend increase to evil conditions. Just now also the Pike's Peak excitement was at its height, with the Land of Gold upon the Pacific offering seductive inducements, so that thousands of the disheartened departed westward. Immigration fell off rapidly and at length well nigh ceased. The times were exceeding hard. As for those who without flinching endured all these sore trials, who of course constituted the bone and sinew of the population, they now turned finally away from all foolish dreams of wealth easily and quickly acquired, and began to lay solid and certain foundations for competence, for social, intellectual, and religious prosperity.

Beginning of Congregationalism.—As prelimin-

ary and explanatory, in order to understand better some of the events to be mentioned farther on, a glance will be taken at the condition of the denomination as a whole. And in part for the special reason that the period under view in this chapter witnessed the fruitful beginnings of a radical change in its history. Hitherto there had been no sort of coherence or coöperation among the churches, and because conference of a national character had been wholly lacking. Only local and state gatherings had ever been held, nor were even these everywhere in vogue; with almost utter absence of *esprit de corps* as the natural result. But in 1846 the western churches had ventured to hold a convention at Michigan City, with such sweetness of fellowship and such spiritual profit resulting, that in 1852, the Albany Convention followed, whose membership represented the entire Congregational sisterhood of churches in both East and West. It was the year preceding this memorable convocation that the first Congregational church was formed in Minnesota. The fateful "Plan of Union," dating from 1801, designed to adjust the relations of churches bearing the New England stamp with those fashioned after the Presbyterian pattern, had been working mischief increasingly for more than a generation; but by unanimous vote the Albany Convention had counseled and exhorted the churches and ministers so far as possible to utterly eschew the Plan from henceforth; also, to be true to their funda-

mental principles, and to do their own work for the Kingdom, in their own way. This same sage counsel was commonly followed, though yet for almost two decades the entangling alliance continued with the New School Presbyterians in connection with the operations of the American Home Missionary Society. Minnesota Congregationalism is happy in not having been born until the Plan had at least begun to lapse into " innocuous desuetude."

The Presbyterians were the first of Protestants to occupy Minnesota soil. That is to say, the American Home Missionary Society sent two Presbyterian missionaries thither in the summer of 1849, Rev. E. D. Neill, who soon organized a Presbyterian church in St. Paul, and Rev. J. C. Whitney, who a few weeks later gathered a second one in Stillwater. The year following, Mr. Neill commenced work at St. Anthony, out of which a third Presbyterian church was in due season evolved. With three organizations thus existing, only one additional minister was needed in order to make a presbytery ecclesiastically possible, whereupon one was imported up river from Galena, being temporarily *borrowed* for this specific purpose. But, lo! just then it occurred that two other missionaries appeared upon the scene, commissioned and sent out by the same society, but both stanch Congregationalists; Rev. Richard Hall* (still living at St.

* Richard Hall was born August 6, 1817, in New Ipswich, N. H., where he attended an academy under the charge of

Paul and beloved in an honored old age), designated to Point Douglas; and Rev. Charles Seccombe, with St. Anthony named as his field, where a population of about 600 was found. Essaying to take charge of the church recently organized, he was blandly but emphatically informed by the "presbytery" that such a step could by no means be allowed unless he would become a member of that judicature, which condition precedent, doughty son of the Pilgrims that he was, he emphatically refused to accept. A Congregational church, as the fitting outcome of the ecclesiastical muddle, was formed in November of 1852*. Within a twelvemonth, under

Rev. Charles Shedd, subsequently known in the West as "Father Shedd." He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847 and at Union Theological Seminary in 1850. Commissioned by the American Home Missionary Society as missionary to the territory of Minnesota, he came west immediately after his marriage, Aug. 20, 1850, to Miss Mary E. Chapin, who shared all his privations and labors until her death, Jan. 14, 1898. In 1856 he was commissioned by the national society as Superintendent of Missions for Minnesota and N. W. Wisconsin, serving in this capacity for Minnesota until his resignation in 1874. For some years he sustained official relations to the St. Paul Society of Charities, and by his judicial yet sympathetic spirit made himself very useful. His advanced age and infirmities now forbid active labors.

* Charles Seccombe was born in Salem, Mass., June 10, 1817; graduated at Dartmouth College 1847, and at Union Theo. Sem'y in 1850. Pastor at St. Anthony Falls, 1850 to 1866. Agent for the college, or teacher, 1866 to 1870. Pastor in Francestown, N. H., 1871 to 1873; Green Island, Neb., 1873 to 1881; Springfield, So. Dak., 1881 to 1898, and died there Nov. 4, 1900, in the 84th year of his age. He was one of the founders of Yankton College, as he had been of Carleton. His first wife, who died May 28, 1853, was Ann Maria Peabody. April 24, 1854, he married Harriet M. Tolman, of Atkinson, N. H., who died March 29, 1895. Two

influence from the Society, these two so nearly related bodies concluded to coalesce in a "Plan of Union" church; which, however, being neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, suited nobody concerned, and therefore finally, after the passage of another year, by unanimous vote of the members, the policy and name was changed again, and the First Congregational Church of St. Anthony came into exist-

sons, Samuel H. and Charles H., entered the ministry—the former being now settled at Weatherford, Okla., and the latter at Waterloo, Iowa.

"Father Seccombe," as he was called, who with Rev. Richard Hall laid the foundations of Congregationalism in Minnesota, was a New England product,—Puritan by instinct and training, a firm believer in Christian education, and he entered into the project of a Congregational college in Minnesota with great enthusiasm. His name heads the list of the first trustees appointed for the institution. Though modest and unassuming, he was a man of much native force, of strong convictions and corresponding fearlessness. Hardships endured in early life and the rigid economy practiced while working his way through college tempered his will almost to the point of sternness, but he was gentle in spirit, mild in manner and slow to cherish a sense of personal injury. His public utterances had the earnest ring of sincerity. Rev. Dr. G. S. F. Savage, describing one of his speeches, says: "The question under discussion was one which deeply interested Mr. Seccombe. When he ascended the platform, his quiet manner hardly arrested attention; but as he began to speak, his clear statements and impassioned eloquence thrilled the audience. His was the speech of the occasion." His intense anti-slavery sentiments were never concealed. With true dramatic art he pictured many scenes of the Civil war, and showed that the church and the schoolhouse had been largely instrumental in bringing victory to the North; and the people of Minnesota were asked to give even out of their poverty, to found a Christian college. Thus was raised the first ten thousand dollars for Carleton College. The house built by Prof. Seccombe for a home still stands on the campus. In its cupola the wife often sought counsel and help in prayer, when the flour barrel was empty, and her husband was absent soliciting money for the infant college.

ence,—nowadays known as Minneapolis First, the mother organization in Minnesota. Meantime, Mr. Hall had been able to gather a church at Point Douglas, the second in the territory, but later moved across the St. Croix, and hence within the boundaries of Wisconsin.

By this time a choice community was gathering at Excelsior upon Lake Minnetonka, composed originally of Eastern families united in a colony, with Rev. Charles Galpin prominent among them, largely through whose influence a church was organized in 1853, he also becoming its pastor. Graduating from Oberlin Theological Seminary in 1844, two years afterwards he was a delegate to the London meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, and was so charmed with the simple and catholic doctrinal statement upon which that body was based, that he sought to reproduce and perpetuate it in the Excelsior organization; calling it also the "Independent Church." Of this godly man and this excellent community we shall hear further in later paragraphs of this chapter, for it was perhaps in his perfervid heart that the idea of a Congregational college for Minnesota was born. The next year but a single addition was made to the sisterhood of churches, at Winona, but three followed in 1855, at Anoka a few miles up the Mississippi from St. Anthony, at Sauk Rapids still further north, and at Butternut Valley, a Welsh body which has since disappeared. The year following, the immigration

boom being fairly on, added eight to the list, one of them of prime importance to our narrative: Cannon Falls, Faribault, Lake City (later one of the competitors for the location of the college), Monticello, Northfield (not knowing in the least what high honors were in store), Princeton, Saratoga, and Spring Valley. It was now, under the impulse given by the rapid multiplication of churches, that the Home Missionary Society found it necessary to organize and push its work, and so appointed Richard Hall superintendent; a position held by him for eighteen years. This same eventful year also saw the organization of the State Conference (the Kansas state body dates from the same year), though three years before, a Congregational Association, a purely clerical body, had been formed when but six ministers could be mustered, and part of these resident in Wisconsin. At the first meeting of the conference eight churches were represented by eight pastors, three delegates, and Mr. Hall, the superintendent. In 1857 eight more churches came into being, with Austin, Minneapolis Plymouth (now the largest in the state), Owatonna, and Zumbrota among them. But 1858 is easily the banner year (which also saw the climax of the speculation boom), since it gave birth to no less than thirteen organizations. St. Paul Plymouth belongs to this group, hostile influence from a certain ecclesiastical quarter having hitherto prevented the institution of a Christian church in the Congrega-

tional way. It was also within the same twelvemonth that Minnesota emerged from the period of tutelage and became a sovereign commonwealth.

Nevertheless, financial collapse was at the door, bringing paralysis to all business enterprises, and producing retrogression in every realm. For a long and dreary period to come, the entire population was wholly engrossed, not in pushing any advance movements, but in merely sustaining such undertakings as, already existing, were in sorest straits and in mortal peril of perishing. Convincing evidence of the current embarrassment and confusion appears in the fact that during the last year of the decade only nine churches were added, diminishing to seven in 1860, to one only the next year, actually to zero the next after, and only climbing to one in 1863. In all, during the fifties, 47 churches came into existence, with a total membership of 1,446, and an average of less than 30. In every case the congregations were small, the people were generally poor and oppressed with heavy financial burdens; almost every church was yet receiving and requiring missionary aid, and a large majority were either destitute of sanctuaries or else in the midst of the struggle of providing them. But already, be it remembered, as displaying in part the noble enthusiasm, the splendid optimism abroad in this newest Northwest, but even more the fine intellectual and spiritual quality of at least a portion of the population, for four or five years talk of an institu-

tion of higher learning had been in the air, and not a little of earnest scheming had been done. To a consideration of these first attempts, in a sense premature and abortive though they were, let us now turn with something of detail.

Agitation For a College.—Coming great events cast their shadows before. There were reformers before the Reformation. While the multitude in Minnesota were in a craze for money-making, by not a few objects far nobler and more spiritual were as eagerly pursued. Burning zeal for the Kingdom was by no means wanting for the speedy planting of all manner of Christian institutions, with schools of every grade among the rest. The pioneers, being mainly of Pilgrim stock, and true to the traditions of New England, deemed the school every whit as essential as the home or the church, and therefore almost at once began to make provision for all three. It is interesting to notice these several hints, or prophecies, of what was certain to occur at the soonest. The first suggestion of a college is contained in a statement of Rev. J. R. Barnes, who had recently been financial agent for Marietta college, and whose wife was a pupil of Mary Lyon. As he for substance narrates: In May, 1856, being in Hastings and desirous of reaching Cannon Falls, and by chance meeting Mr. North, the founder of Northfield, he was invited to ride home with him. This was when as yet that destined college town consisted of scarcely more than a site, a name, and

a few rude dwellings. While journeying together, Mr. North mentioned the fact that he had set off sixteen acres which he would donate to any church which would undertake to establish a college upon it. Curiously, it has come out that a portion of the selfsame tract he had in mind is now actually included within the limits of the Carleton campus. Mr. Barnes further informs us that in months succeeding, as he went here and there back and forth, and particularly when he observed Northfield's choice location and the superior quality of its inhabitants, he "repeatedly remarked to others that here was the spot for a college." But, more than this, Zumbrota was founded in the same year by a colony from the East, with the idea of a college as a part of the original plan. Rev. Charles Shedd,*

* This saintly servant of Christ was born at Ringe, N. H., Oct. 21, 1802, and died of old age at Zumbrota, Minn., May 5, 1885. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1826 and was principal of Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., from 1826 to 1834 and of the academy at New Ipswich, N. H., from 1834 to 1841, when he went to Campton, N. H., and the next year was ordained pastor of the Congregational church there. In 1857 he removed to Zumbrota where he organized a Congregational church and became its pastor, remaining until 1858, when he removed to Mantorville, Minn., organizing another church of which he was pastor until 1874. Without undertaking another pastorate he did considerable ministerial work, assisted in the organization of churches at Wasioja, Claremont, Hamilton and other places in southern Minnesota, and returned in 1880 to Zumbrota, where he entered into rest at age of 83. "Father Shedd" was a man of thorough scholarship, strong convictions and devout spirit, consecrated to his work and always loyal to the truth. He was one of the most useful and honored of all the pioneer ministers of Minnesota.

who had been for years at the head of a New Hampshire academy, coming to be pastor of the church, and bringing with him a zeal for learning, is believed to have been largely the inspiration of his flock with reference to the proposed founding of such a school. Again, it occurred that in August, 1858, C. M. Goodsell, a resident of Illinois, wrote to Rev. Richard Hall inquiring if a college had as yet been started in Minnesota, stating that he proposed removing thither the next year, and would be glad to locate near such an institution and assist it to the utmost with his means and his influence. Such encouraging statements were received in reply that a removal thither was made in 1859, with Northfield selected as his home.

Before giving at some length the narrative of a seemingly futile educational attempt at Excelsior, it may be well to pause long enough to suggest that others also, outside of the Congregational fold, were pondering and planning upon similar matters. Thus, as early as February of 1851, and therefore during the territorial *régime,* Governor Ramsay signed an act incorporating a state university, "to be located near the Falls of St. Anthony"; though the legislature provided neither endowment nor appropriations for its support. However, the November following, recitations commenced, and continued for three years and a half, with an average attendance of some sixty students. In 1854 the regents purchased a portion of the present uni-

versity campus, and two years later the foundations were laid for a structure of which the main part was to be four stories above the basement, with two wings of three stories, and a total length of 277 feet. But soon ensued the universal financial crash, with the walls only partly in place, and a consequent scattering of the students, not to be gathered again for the better part of a decade. Meantime the Baptists had been agitating for a betterment of educational facilities, had secured a site for a college at Hastings, the corner stone had been laid, and $20,000 had been subscribed. The Methodists had entered into possession of property at Red Wing designed for the same purpose, and valued at $29,000; while the Episcopalians were making beginnings at Faribault, not to mention the enterprise for education displayed by the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. But with all these creditable schemes business panic and paralysis played sad havoc where utter ruin was not also wrought.

Returning now to what is much more nearly related to our theme, a school only taking rank as an academy, though in the desires and planning of its friends destined to develop into a college, was already in existence only a few miles to the west of St. Anthony, planted in what was in some respects an ideal locality, and besides, to all appearance, exceedingly fortunate in the circumstances of its birth. Almost contemporarily it was written by

Rev. C. B. Sheldon in the "Home Missionary": "In the winter of 1856-7 a revival of remarkable power was enjoyed in the village of Excelsior and its vicinity. Not a family, and hardly an individual, was left unblessed. In the midst of those hallowed scenes it was conceived that they might do eminent service for Christ and the church by founding an educational institution, which should have for a special end the interests of religion, as well as sound learning. Subscriptions were made and pledges given, which in view of their means and circumstances must be regarded as eminently liberal. Freely had they received, and freely did they wish to give in return."

The community named was favored with a most beautiful location upon the shores of Lake Minnetonka; and the early inhabitants, as to both intellectual and spiritual qualities, were of a grade exceptionally high. As we saw, it was here that the second Congregational church in the state was formed, with the Rev. Charles Galpin as the devoted pastor. With the funds secured a good building was erected, Mr. Galpin being the lavish donor of $500, and a school was duly opened. But it soon became evident that sympathy, patronage, and financial support as well, must be sought from outside of Excelsior. What followed in the way of effort to gain ecclesiastical countenance and coöperation, we gather from the report of a certain committee made to the State Conference (the body which

since 1881 has been known as the State Association), still in existence in manuscript, bearing no date, but from abundant evidence belonging to 1859, from which these two lengthy quotations are made:

"At the meeting of the General Association of Minnesota (which we are to remember was a purely ministerial body, formed in 1853, the conference of churches having no existence until three years later), held at River Falls, Wisconsin, in April, 1857, the brethren made a statement of what they had done and of what they wished to accomplish, and succeeded in securing the approval and sanction of the association for their attempt to build up there a Congregational college; and also the appointment of a board of trustees to manage the interests of the embryo institution. In the spring of the next year the meeting of the association was held at Excelsior, when it was ascertained that a charter had been secured from the legislature, a neat building had been erected suitable for a preparatory department and one or two terms of a select, or high school, had been held. During the session it was concluded that as, whatever might be their name, they were in fact likely to be only the Association of Northern Minnesota and not of the whole state (the gift of statehood was bestowed this very year), and could not in any case have authority to act for the churches, it would be better to transfer the patronage of the

institution to the conference, if that body should be ready to receive it. Accordingly this request was duly presented to the conference which met in Faribault in October, 1858. The committee to which its consideration was assigned, in their report, while highly commending the benevolence and zeal of the brethren at Excelsior, and expressing the hope that they would go on and give to their institution as high a character as possible, yet stated it as their judgment that the conference was not then prepared to comply with the request to adopt it. Therefore the whole subject was referred to a new committee to report, as they are now doing."

This second committee consisted of Revs. Lauren Armsby, J. R. Barnes and David Andrews, who in the autumn of the year following reported that they had carefully considered these four questions: "Ought we to have a denominational college? If so, should the foundations be laid at once? Had we better adopt the institution at Excelsior? Should the college be taken under the patronage of this conference, and so this body appoint the trustees?" Feeling themselves incompetent to answer such weighty questions, they had written to a number of eminent scholars and educators outside the state, among whom were Rev. Drs. H. Humphrey and John Todd, Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Joseph Haven, Chicago Theological Seminary; J. M. Sturtevant, Illinois college; and

Jonathan Blanchard, Galesburg, Illinois. From their replies these characteristic quotations may well be made: Deprecating the "impolicy of the times" in establishing too many denominational colleges, Dr. Humphrey adds: "I would not plant a college too far from a considerable population, * * * but I am decidedly in favor of a pleasant and prosperous village, rather than a large city or large commercial town. Experience, I think, proves that a country location is the best."

Dr. Todd expressed himself quite vigorously: "I don't like any denominational institutions except churches,—and especially colleges. It seems like putting literature in a straight jacket,—a religious jacket,—but too tight. I don't believe that if Christ were to found a college there, he would make it denominational. * * * No! No! Appoint the best men you can get for trustees and make them self-perpetuating, and then let them be under the patronage of God and the public. I would not have any denominational *management* about it. If it is chartered it doubtless has trustees. Is it not then already in their hands? What can the conference do then but baptize the child and give it a name and then go to nursing it? By all means I would have the trustees self-perpetuating. * * * God is never in a hurry and we need not be; only be at the post of duty when wanted. By your account you are already flooded with sectarian colleges and I would not make an-

other. If I could not have it on a basis broader than any *ism* I would not have it. I don't sympathize with anything sectarian. * * * I write you my honest convictions and if they are not worth much they do not cost you much. I should want a college or educational establishment under strictly Christian teachers and guardians, but I would not have it with sectarianism written on its walls, or have it sustained for the pitiful purpose of serving a denomination. 'He that findeth his life shall lose it.'"

Instructed by such suggestions as were received from such high sources, after pondering long and well, this conclusion was formulated and presented to the brethren:

"There are colleges enough started already, if they ever become worthy of the name, to educate all who wish to avail themselves of their advantages for fifty years to come" (no doubt alluding to the nearly half-score of "colleges" and "universities" already launched in the state, at least on paper). "But these are not likely to supply our wants as Congregationalists. We do appear to need a college of our own, or we shall need it before a long time has elapsed. We would like to build up a Congregational college in Minnesota as good as any of those from which we graduated, or even better than they, if that might be. As to the time of beginning to lay the foundations, we can hardly start the movement too early. It can

be only a beginning, and probably only a small one at first; and we wish there were some proper appellation for an infant college, as there is for an infant man. An infant man is a babe, and we expect nothing from him beyond a babe's capacity. It does not seem to be appropriate to give the name of college, or university, to an infant institution of learning. If we were to wait (*e. g.*, as some of the wise men of the East had counseled) until we can build up an amply endowed institution, we should be in our graves before the first step could be taken. As to location, in favor of Excelsior it may be said that a beginning has already been made, a building has been erected, and subscriptions of money and land have been made, the amount of which is not known. The village named has a pleasant site overlooking Lake Minnetonka, a considerable body of water, but is at some distance from any commercial or manufacturing center, either now existing or prospective. A college would be the chief thing there, which might be very desirable. An infant college needs some competent person whose special business it shall be to take care of it. Rev. Charles Galpin, of Excelsior, takes the deepest interest in the institution. He may be said to have adopted it as his child, and proposes to make it his heir. Excelsior occupies a somewhat central position in the state. It will probably be as easy of access as any other inland town. It is eight miles

from steamboat navigation on the Minnesota river, and five or six from a projected railroad. If therefore we ought to have a college of our own, and a beginning should be made at once, we can probably do no better than adopt the school at Excelsior. It is all-important, however, that we should be harmonious in our action. Our strength is small at best, and we must concentrate all of it on our proposed enterprise, if we would have it succeed. The whole subject of location should be thoroughly investigated, and if possible, the place selected should be the one which all will agree is the most desirable. If more light is needed before further action, it will be much better to wait another year than to act now prematurely and unwisely."

With this well-considered report before the conference, that body took the following action, as we learn from the Minutes of 1859: "After considerable discussion, at a later session it was Resolved, That, as the conference is not prepared to decide respecting the institution at Excelsior, the matter of a college be recommitted to the present standing committee, and it is instructed to report to this body at its next annual meeting upon these two points: What is the best location for a college? and, Is the plan of uniting with other denominations in the state university feasible?" From the Minutes of 1860 it appears that, "The committee on education reported that a literary in-

stitution like Amherst is eminently desirable in our state; as much time will be required for its endowment, it should be commenced soon; that the school at Excelsior is a good one of its kind; that it would *not* be advisable for the conference to take it under its formal patronage; that with a modest name and an attainable end in view it may accomplish a good work." The representatives of the churches appear to have been satisfied that the conclusions of the committee were sound. All the reasons which united to produce this adverse decision cannot now be gathered, but perhaps the two which we possess are sufficient. The earlier committee, from whose report such lengthy extracts have been given, suggested that "in the year and a half (since application was first made to the conference), there had been a most remarkable change in the financial condition of the country, which rendered inexpedient the execution of many plans the carrying out of which had been thought exceedingly desirable." The times were indeed unpropitious in the extreme. The crisis and crash were on, also with secession and rebellion following hard after. College-building must needs be postponed to happier days. Then in addition, Rev. Richard Hall is authority for the statement that "few had confidence in Brother Galpin's qualifications to be financial manager for a college. He was a good man, and wanted to do good, but

seemed not to be the man to lead such an important enterprise."

It therefore came to pass that Mr. Galpin and his Excelsior coadjutors were left to carry alone the project which they had launched with the very best of motives and with abundant zeal. Not strangely he felt that his brethren, who at first had bestowed substantial encouragement, had now cast him off. But this child of his heart and brain had become dearer to him than life. Its origin in a work of grace might well have persuaded a man possessed of such intensity and devotion, that to leave it now to perish, would be an act most wicked. He had put his hand so resolutely to the plow that turning back was not for a moment to be thought of. So he toiled resolutely on through all the hard, hard times in store, and hoped on against hope year after year. In order to provide the funds required he exchanged the ministry for dentistry, traveling back and forth all the state over. Let Rev. C. B. Sheldon, his successor in the Excelsior pastorate, tell something of what followed. In the "Home Missionary" for January, 1866, he writes: "I will confine myself to the educational enterprise here, which you may have supposed was extinct. But it is not so. It felt the effects of the war, and no instruction was maintained during the past year. But now there is a prospect of its being revived. Its existence and support thus far have been chiefly due to the energy

and liberality of Mr. Galpin. When his pastorate ceased, he conceived himself called to the work of founding an institution of learning which should be a blessing not only to this community but to the world. He has kept this end steadily in view, devoting himself to secular employments to get the means. He paid some $500 towards the building, which has been used since 1858, as a school-room and a place of worship. He has also paid from $100 to $200 a year towards the support of a teacher. He follows the dentist's calling, and last year providence seemed to smile upon him, so that he felt confident that he can devote from $1,000 to $2,000 annually to his beloved object. A teacher has been secured from New York, and the school is to open the present month. The school had its birth in a revival, and has always been deemed under the care of this church."

But no, it was not so to be. Mr. Galpin's hopes were doomed to meet with overwhelming failure. The very year in which Mr. Sheldon's letter was written, Carleton College was located at Northfield by vote of the conference, a decision which of course was a *coup de grace* to the idea of Excelsior ever becoming the seat of an institution of higher learning cared for by the Congregational churches. As later we shall see, Mr. Galpin was on hand when the question of location was settled, and made a long and most fervid appeal for the adoption of his enterprise. For several years it dragged

along with the fates all seemingly against it, but finally, its early friends growing weary of bearing so heavy a burden, the property was sold and the school ceased to be. Mr. Galpin died in 1872, at the age of sixty.

Northfield and Its Church.—In order to fully appreciate the college, it is necessary to know somewhat of the community in the midst of which it is located, and also of the Congregational church, since these were destined to supply a home and nurture for the institution, to surround the students with a healthful social and religious atmosphere, and in many ways most important, to minister to the well-being of both. As for the city, it is located upon a most attractive site, covering both sides of Cannon river, only an hour's ride from the Twin Cities, and about the same distance from the Mississippi. North, east and south stretches away a boundless expanse of rolling prairie nowhere surpassed for beauty and fertility, while close by upon the west is the border of the "Big Woods," the largest tract of the kind to be found between Michigan and the Rockies. The river at this point forms the boundary between the forest and the prairie, and hence this locality possesses a rare combination of productive soil, and timber both for fuel and building purposes. In addition, just here is found a valuable water power, which also at the first supplied the reason for selecting this spot as a center for population and business. North-

field was among the earlier settlements formed after the region was opened for occupation. The first white visitors in these parts made their appearance as far back as the summer of 1853, and in the spring of the next year settlers began to enter and occupy this section of the upper Cannon valley. The acres upon which the city stands were preëmpted by three men, but the real founder was John W. North, who had emigrated from Utica, New York, in 1855, to locate first at Faribault but, within a twelvemonth, changing his residence, he bought out the original proprietors and proceeded to lay off lots for residences and places of business. Within three months he had erected a dwelling, the first one to rise, a $4,000 saw-mill, and on the opposite side of the stream had commenced the construction of a flouring mill to cost $10,000. In June arrived Northfield's first merchant, Hiram Scriver, to be followed in September by the Skinner brothers to open another store. As we shall see these two names are closely identified with the rise and progress of Carleton College. A number of others soon purchased building sites, and plain residences began to appear on every hand. By vote of the citizens the hamlet began to be called by the name of its founder. During the summer a schoolhouse was built. In 1857 Mr. North commenced work upon the "American House"; capacious and three stories high, a veritable marvel to the plain people of the time, both

for proportions and elegance. Of course nobody dreamed then of the destiny in store for this hostelry, that within a few years it would be gazed at with wonder and reverence as "The College," and go down to posterity as "Ladies' Hall!"

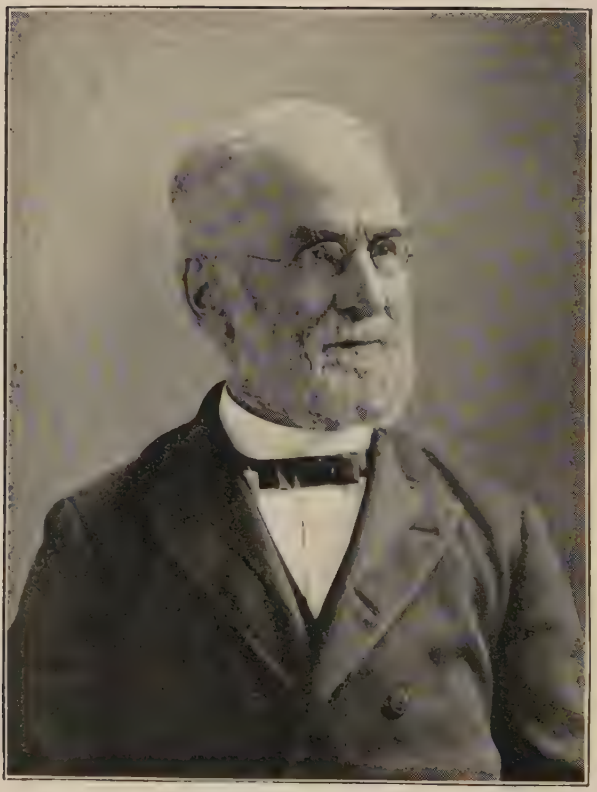
These facts gleaned from the happenings of the first years are full of significance as well as historic interest, and are pertinent besides. This same pioneer and founder was a man overflowing with public spirit and moral earnestness, and was profoundly interested in various questions of reform, with temperance prominent among them. Thus, while a citizen of Faribault, he had undertaken to make the liquor traffic impossible by prohibitive clauses inserted into every title deed; and it was mainly because of his failure at this point, through lack of sympathy and coöperation from his partners, that he decided to dispose of his property interests there. A second attempt was made in Northfield, and though rewarded with success only partial and temporary, it can scarcely be doubted that ever since his courageous and vigorous advocacy of strict temperance sentiments, has been a source of benefit to the entire community. His public spirit was displayed in other ways as well. At an early date a lyceum and reading-room were started, with Mr. North among the chief movers and supporters in a building erected for the purpose. Almost the entire community, however, was united in these laudable undertakings, be-

stowing gifts of money, books, papers, and labor of various kinds. Courses of lectures were provided, and for years frequent sociables were held, with the proceeds devoted to payment of expenses. The literary activity and the intellectual vigor thus displayed, existing among this population from the very first, is to be taken as a distinct prophecy of vastly better things in store; is even to be considered in part, at least, the efficient cause, of which the location of an institution of learning here in later years was the legitimate and the logical effect.

The connection of Mr. North with the community which he founded, though of the utmost importance, was quite brief, lasting only about six years. It had unfortunately occurred that he, in common with multitudes at that time both East and West, was carried away with great expectations of lasting prosperity. Hence all his resources were strained to the utmost, in order to invest in undertakings promising large returns, and that he might give freely to all public enterprises; borrowing also large sums from his friends. But, alas, the cataclysm of 1857 befell, and he found himself overwhelmed with debts which he had not the least ability to pay. In 1860, turning over all his holdings to be sold for the benefit of his creditors, he took his departure for the mining regions of Nevada and California, though never losing his deep interest in Northfield. When the college had come into being, and in some measure prosperity

had returned to him, several substantial tokens of his regard were bestowed. In this connection another honored name must be mentioned, that of Charles M. Goodsell, easily second for significance in the history of the community and in the story of the college rising to the first place, whose advent was made in 1859, or only about a year before the removal of Mr. North, his heart swelling with large desires, and cherishing lofty purposes in behalf of the Kingdom, of which further on we shall duly hear.

Turning now to the religious side of Northfield's early history, it is related that as early as 1853 a company of explorers, halting for a day or two in this vicinity, had held a devotional service, and it is known that on a certain Sunday in June of the next year a worshipful soul, no fellowship in devotion being possible, sat all day alone on the highest elevation within reach, New Testament in hand, and by turns read and sang, pondered and prayed, and gazed about upon the wonderful works of God. Two months later, a mile or two to the south, a religious gathering was held in a cabin as yet unpossessed of a floor, at which the entire population, Northfield included, that is, a half-dozen families or so, was present, having been transported thither in a wagon drawn by oxen. The preacher was a Baptist missionary resident in the region, who in the afternoon preached again, but upon the site of the village-to-be, where



RICHARD HALL.

at that date no settler's stakes had as yet been driven; but a log dwelling hard by was utilized, though not advanced beyond half a roof and half a floor, and destitute of both doors and windows.*

Early in June of 1855 Rev. Richard Hall, with oxen for motive power, paid a visit to the same locality, still only a stretch of unbroken rolling prairie, to preach in the same habitation, now supplied with an entire roof of boards and sods. The spring of the year following was marked by the arrival of large numbers, and among them several families of great spiritual worth, with a prayer-meeting among the results; and in May Rev. J. R. Barnes arrived, to find a few dwellings under way, and a name bestowed upon the locality. After visiting for a few days, and finding quite a large Congregational element, he passed on to Cannon Falls to locate, but promising to return soon and preach. It was at this, the very birthday of society hereabouts, when Northfield was scarcely more than a project and a hope, that the idea of a college had dawned and was mentioned; for arriving in company with Mr. North, as we saw, Mr. Barnes was

*A monument now marks the spot, erected by popular subscription, and unveiled, after an address by Hon. W. S. Pattee, Oct. 27, 1887. Its inscriptions are: (On the west side) The first public religious service in Northfield was held on this spot, August, 1854, led by Rev. T. R. Cressey, Baptist Missionary. (On the east side) The first sermon in Northfield, by a Congregational clergyman, was preached here, June 10, 1855, by Rev. Richard Hall. The first marriage in Northfield occurred here June 11, 1855.

informed that he was ready to donate a considerable tract for the uses of such an institution.

From this time forward progress was rapid. For within a month Mr. Hall, recently appointed missionary superintendent, was present a second time, preaching with a work-bench for a pulpit, in a primitive structure designed for a hotel, now but partly inclosed, from the text, John 17:18, "As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I sent them into the world." In the afternoon a sermon followed from Mr. Barnes, whose text was I Cor. 5:6: "Know ye not that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump?" and his theme, "The importance of communities starting right." At the conclusion of the service at least one of his auditors had reached the conviction: "Let us have Gospel institutions here as soon as possible." After this Mr. Barnes came regularly every other Sabbath, preaching sometimes in the building already named, and sometimes in the mill, whose walls went up this year. A schoolhouse also was under construction, built large and with high ceilings, in order to be more suitable for public assemblies; and in it, almost as soon as supplied with sides and roof, a union Sunday-school and prayer-meeting were inaugurated. Those were indeed days primeval and homespun. Northfield could boast of never a fence, and scarcely of a completed residence; lath and plaster were conspicuous by their utter absence, while cotton cloth easily held its

own without a rival as the fashionable finishing for inside walls and ceilings. But the day was evidently drawing near for the organization of a church. Occasionally after preaching, Mr. Barnes would remain for a day or two to visit and to canvass the project, and finding a readiness and an eager desire on the part of a considerable number, began to make arrangements accordingly.

Minnesota was still in territorial condition, and was to remain thus for the better part of two years. Eleven churches of the Pilgrim faith and order were already in existence, of which six were formed during the earlier months of this year, 1856; among them Faribault May 5, Saratoga July 28, Cannon Falls July 31, and Lake City August 8. A preliminary meeting was called for August 30, with Superintendent Hall and Rev. Charles Seccombe of St. Anthony invited to be present, but both were unable to attend. Only two clergymen put in an appearance, while one of these, Joseph Peckham, was simply a sojourner in these parts for health's sake; and no delegates at all from neighboring churches to assist and give the right hand of fellowship. So, with how little ecclesiastical flourish and *eclat* was the organization effected! Indeed, if the deed be judged by the strict standards even of Congregationalism, but slightly solicitous for forms and ceremonies, it may well be doubted whether the Northfield church was ever legitimately born at all! But, nevertheless, with-

out doubt also the action taken then and there was eminently wise and christian and well performed. One was verily present whose unfailing promise is, "Where two or three are gathered in my name, there am I." Rough boards formed the floor of the half-finished schoolhouse, and planks not a whit smoother or softer, placed upon saw-horses and nail kegs, constituted the "pews." After a sermon, and other requisite steps taken, a mere handful (but the seed of what a host), eight persons only, five men and three women, were joined together in covenant relations, and sat down to feast at the Lord's table. What slight apprehension had those eight humble disciples of the mighty import of this transaction!

The number was soon increased to twelve. Not a little consecration and courage were required to take this first decisive step, since only six families were represented in the organization, and these quite widely scattered, and their combined financial resources were but slight. For seven years the infant church was generously nourished by the Home Missionary Society, that indispensable *alma mater* of feeble churches, by annual sums varying from $450 the first year to $125 in 1862, forming a total of $1,550. Within a month the Baptists organized, with the Methodists following after a year or two. Mr. Barnes was acting pastor for several months, but late in the autumn, Rev. J. S. Rounce came into the region, locating upon

a farm some four miles to the northwest of Northfield, and in March in 1857 was chosen pastor. At first no pledges were made for his support, but a donation was given him, though later his salary was fixed at $500, of which the church became responsible for $200. The journey was made on foot, back and forth between his home and his pulpit, in summer and winter, by day and by night, though sometimes, in emergencies, resort was had to his oxen for transportation, with making the trip on horseback as the final attainment. During the winter of 1857-8 union revival services were held in the schoolhouse, in which the Methodist pastor coöperated heartily, and as the fruit more than forty were led to confess Christ openly, with fourteen uniting with the Congregational church. The next year twenty more were added. But in painful and ominous contrast, during the closing year of the decade only one new name appears upon the roll. The cause of this phenomenal falling off in accessions is to be found mainly in the financial woes which had befallen the state and the entire country, whereby immigration was brought to a sudden halt, and hard times became universal. We leave the church in the midst of these sore trials and tribulations, to take up its further experiences and achievements in a later chapter.

CHAPTER III.

THE SIXTIES, I.

The College Founded.

For Minnesota this period opened in the midst of discouragements manifold and most appalling. The entire state was in the feeble and chaotic condition incident to days primeval. Throughout the decade the northern half was as yet unexplored, the site of Duluth was an untouched forest, and of the residue the western third was without a white inhabitant. On account of the current financial depression the population was for the most part in straitened circumstances. As already suggested, just before the attainment of statehood wild speculation was universal, and in particular a mania for railroad building had struck this remotest Northwest. An amendment to the constitution was voted authorizing the issue of $5,000,000 bonds to be loaned in aid of construction, and to be supplied as the work progressed. Four companies, the Minnesota Southern, Minnesota and Pacific, Minneapolis and Cedar Valley, and Winona Transit, broke ground vigorously and each secured $500,000 or more of bonds. But the crash then coming, work ceased, interest on the bonds was not paid, the right to further aid was forfeited, the state foreclosed its

mortgage on the lands and franchises of the companies, and later the law allowing an issue of bonds was repealed. Meantime the war of the Rebellion had ensued to add greatly to the confusion and distress. Within two months from the first call for troops a full regiment had been mustered in, ten regiments by August of the next year, and before the return of peace not less than 25,000 men had entered the armies of the Union, or about one-seventh of the population when the fighting began, all in the prime of life and including a large proportion of the very best. Next, to add immensely to the sorrow and calamity, in the summer of 1862 occurred the dreadful Sioux outbreak and massacre, beginning upon the upper Minnesota, but soon spreading far and wide over the frontier; and before the savage bands had finished their foray more than 400 whites had been murdered, some 200 had been captured, 18 counties had been ravaged and depopulated, 30,000 had been made homeless, property had been destroyed whose value was estimated at $3,000,000, while for weeks together the entire population had been panic-stricken. And finally, as if all this had not been enough of woe, for several of these same years severe droughts befell, and visitations of grasshoppers destroyed the harvests over large areas. In order to appreciate at all the courage and heroism displayed by the founders of Carleton College, it is necessary to recall the fact that they had begun to discuss and plan as early as 1864;

and in 1866 had committed themselves to the great venture, while within a year later, teachers and students had actually begun to gather.

Material Development.—But in spite of these multiplied hindrances, the population of Minnesota increased more rapidly than that of any of its neighbors, rising from 172,023 at the opening of the decade to 439,706 at its close. In 1867 no less than 50,000 immigrants entered by the river alone. St. Paul doubled the number of its inhabitants, enlarging from 10,600 to 20,300, while Minneapolis, which was not incorporated as a city until 1867, within three years from that date held a population of 18,079, being still wholly upon the west side of the Mississippi. After a number of years of inaction, railroad building began again, the total of 31 miles in existence in 1863 passing the 1,000-mile mark before the close of the period; one line even connecting St. Paul with Duluth. The Union Pacific had been completed in 1869, and as a project the Northern Pacific was becoming famous. Best of all, by this time the discovery had been made that the chief source of wealth for the Northwest lay in the soil and the production of grain. Consequently, the acreage of a paltry 15,000 under cultivation in 1854 had become 434,000 six years later, and 1,725,100 ten years later still. Of wheat alone 2,186,073 bushels were produced in 1860, but 18,866,073 bushels in 1870, and the state ranked

fifth in the Union as a source of supply for this prime cereal.

The Congregational Churches.—During this period the denomination at large was steadily coming to self-consciousness, to an adequate apprehension of the import of its high mission, and was gathering forces and fashioning instrumentalities for united and vigorous forward movements. Two important steps of progress had already been taken, at the Michigan City Convention in 1846, and a much greater one six years later at the Albany Convention, with its emphatic repudiation of the Plan of Union, and the organization of a Church Building Society possessed at the outset of $50,000 among the results. But both of those assemblages were to be outdone by the famous "National Council of Congregational Churches," held in Boston, June 14-24, 1865, which on the 22d visited Plymouth, and adopted, with only one dissenting vote, the "Burial Hill Declaration of Faith." Among the active participants in this historic council were several members from Minnesota, the results of whose pioneer labors in missionary and educational efforts, inestimable in value, are to be partly set forth in these pages. They were Revs. Edward Brown, David Burt, Richard Hall, A. K. Packard, Charles C. Salter, Charles Seccombe, Charles Shedd, James W. Strong and Edwin S. Williams.

By the Triennial Councils of which the first was held in Oberlin, in 1871, a system of the broadest

fellowship was secured. It somehow happened that this decade, in which Carleton began to be, also gave birth to a greater number of colleges than any other in the century; eleven in all, and what a goodly list of names: Wheaton, Berea, Washburn, Tabor, Carleton, Fisk, Howard, Talladega, Straight, Atlanta and Tougaloo. Only three date from the decade before, and but five from the one following. Perhaps Ripon should be added to the list, which did no college work until 1863, and Olivet also which had no charter until 1859.

As to the Minnesota churches, in the autumn of 1860 it was reported that they numbered 47 all told, of which 10 had been organized within a twelvemonth, with an average membership of only 28. Only about a dozen were possessed of sanctuaries; while two-thirds worshiped in schoolhouses, halls, etc. Of the 30 ministers all but two or three received from the Home Missionary Society a portion of their support. As indicating the darkness of those days of deadly life-struggle in the nation, coupled with conflagration and massacre from savages at their very doors, we note that but one church was organized in 1861; the next year witnessed an actual falling off of three, of two more the next year, with a diminution also in the total membership. Reading between the lines, in these two additional statements we have impressive hints relating to the religious situation. Mr. Hall writes in 1863 that "Faribault has the only self-supporting Con-

gregational church in the state. Its pastor has become an army chaplain, and with his eldest son is in camp. The deacons and several of the members have gone to the war, so that hardly enough remain to sustain the weekly prayer-meeting." Owatonna was "blessed" with seven church organizations, none of them strong enough to build. In 1868 this church had attained to a house of worship, having hitherto and for nine years occupied a schoolhouse. At the date last given Alexandria was reported, "just occupied by a missionary, and constitutes the extreme frontier." Sauk Center was then the church located furthest towards the north and west.

Northfield and Its Church.—Of course it could not be other than that both the community and its chief religious organization shared to the full the distractions and discouragements which marked the first half of the period under view; like the financial depression, the war, and the terrors attending the Indian outbreak, and the massacres in the valley of the Minnesota river. Though quite remote from the frontier and the center of disturbance, yet not a few families passed through the village in their frantic flight from real or imagined peril of the tomahawk and scalping knife; and more than once the more timid half were on the point of departure in hot haste at the imagined yells of the bloodthirsty Sioux heard in the depths of the Big Woods. However, by the time of Lee's surrender, hope and courage had returned; with new families also estab-

lishing homes, both in the village and upon the open prairie lying adjacent. Mention has already been made of the early improvement of the water-power here existing in the Cannon river, by the construction of a mill upon either side of the stream, of a hotel with imposing proportions, and of a schoolhouse as well. This latter structure, though for a season adequate to meet all requirements, whether as a training place for youth or for religious and other public assemblies, at length was found to be altogether outgrown, and therefore in 1861 a much larger and better one costing $6,000 took its place. It was a day of exultation when in the summer of 1865 the first locomotive made its advent into the valley of the upper Cannon, and the first train from St. Paul pulled up to the Northfield station, thus affording easy contact and communication with the great world outside. This event also had not a little to do with securing within a twelve-month the location of the college at this point. Three thrilling and momentous years stand together here, both for the community and the entire region, marking respectively the completion of the railroad, the vote of the State Association, and the opening of the school, with the middle year as *annus mirabilis*. By the operation of these and other forms of stimulus, such an impetus was given to settlement that by 1867 a population of some 1,500 was found gathered at this point.

To the church came its full share of depression.

The year the decade opened thirteen were received to membership, and at the beginning of March, forty-seven in all had been enrolled; but four of these soon took letters and removed, so that after nearly four years of toil and trial, only some two-score could be counted. And then, as if still further to test the faith and patience of this little company of saints, thirteen of their number, including moreover some of the most liberal givers and most efficient workers, deemed it right and wise to withdraw and organize a church some two miles to the north. And to cap the climax, the gloomy days of secession and rebellion soon succeeded, several were called away to the battle front, while the minds and hearts of all were sorely oppressed, and turned away from the contemplation of things spiritual. No vision appeared as yet even in faintest foregleam of good things in store, of prosperous and exalted days to come. Nevertheless, unappalled and not despondent, those brave souls resolutely prayed on and struggled on, waiting for the day. They even possessed not only enduring faith, but also faith venturesome and aggressive. As evidence, after worshiping for five years in the schoolhouse, or else in a building owned by another denomination, to some it now seemed to be high time to provide a sanctuary of their own. Therefore in the summer of 1861 (the dark days of Bull Run fight and stampede) Mr. Rounce entered upon a canvass for funds, nor ceased until the pledges amounted to a round $1,100,

a sum wonderfully large for the Northfield of that time, and representing far more of self-denial and sacrifice than any their successors have endured in the furtherance of any similar object since that day. The pastor set the example by being early on hand with his oxen to haul stone for the foundation. Subscriptions, liberal at first, in more than one case were more than doubled, and then still further increased. One brother, Deacon Allen N. Nourse, in pressing need of a barn which he had purposed building that year, postponed the project that the Lord's house might be reared.*

In September Mr. Rounce wrote thus to the "Home Missionary": "My mind and time have been very much occupied in raising funds to erect

*Deacon Nourse, whose life covered more than seventy-eight years, illustrated the abiding power for good in any community, of a character modest, cultured, unselfish and thoroughly christian. He was born in Rockingham, Vt., Feb. 19, 1811, married in Michigan in 1846, came to Anoka, Minn., in 1853 and three years later to Northfield, where he was one of the eight original members of the Congregational church, and where, after thirty-three years of quiet industry, he died March 29, 1889. He was a great reader, a careful observer and an accurate thinker. Directness, simplicity and integrity marked all his transactions. Of his inner life he seldom spoke, but the purity and nobility of his life and character were manifest to all. From the first he was one of the strongest friends of the college, to which he deeded his farm, now a part of the campus, receiving therefor a life-annuity for himself and wife. Mrs. Nourse subsequently gave a thousand dollars toward a library fund, and a small farm near the city. For a score of years one or more students found with them a home in what is now known as the "Nourse Cottage," and many of these thankfully remember the sympathy, counsel and aid there received. Their memory is blessed and their works do follow them.

in this place a Congregational church, which is very much needed. Some months ago a meeting was convened to take the matter into consideration, and to adopt some plan for its accomplishment. We then decided that it would be better for us to secure a good building lot, and then to put up such a house as would answer our purpose for three or four years, costing about $500, than to go beyond what we supposed to be our present means in building a more expensive house. A few days after this I started out with a subscription paper for the purpose of securing money for said object; and I feel thankful in being able to say that I succeeded above all our expectations: so much so, indeed, that in the course of a few weeks, instead of having only the $500 subscribed, we had $1,000. This induced us to change our plan, and decide to erect such a place of worship as will cost us from $1,100 to $1,200. Blessed be the Lord who has thus prospered us. And may the contemplated church not only be dedicated to His service, but also the worshipers in it ever be favored with His special presence and gracious communications." And so it was that by February of 1862 the first section, or installment, of the "Old Brown Church" of later days, only 24 feet by 40, as plain as plain could possibly be, with a gallery most fearfully and wonderfully made over the vestibule, was ready for dedication. Within a few months, by various feminine devices, money enough had been gathered for the purchase

of lamps, curtains, communion-set, and a $90 melodeon. Here it was that for thirteen long years the congregation, college faculty and students included, assembled for Sabbath worship, though successive enlargements were made to meet increased attendance, of which mention will be made further on. About a year afterwards, Mr. Rounce resigned his pastorate, having won the lasting esteem and affection of all, leaving his flock without a shepherd for several months, though upon alternate Sundays the pulpit was supplied by the pastor of the Baptist church, he preaching thus to an audience composed of the two congregations.

The College Discussed.—We come now to 1864, a year of destiny indeed, for as it seems, at least to human gaze, if certain events belonging to it had not occurred, Carleton College had never been, or at least Northfield's privilege and responsibility in connection with it had been of a character entirely different. As stated in the chapter preceding, in 1858 Charles M. Goodsell had written from Illinois stating his purpose to migrate to Minnesota the next year, and to locate in some community seemingly most suitable for a Christian college, and after a somewhat extensive investigation, had selected Northfield as a residence and had removed his family thither. Since then he had been watching, praying and planning with all his might for such an institution, waiting for the hour to strike; his ambition and zeal ardently Christian through and

through. Let Rev. Austin Willey, a fellow-townsman and competent witness, give us an insight into his spirit and method of work: "Here he moved his family and property, built a house, purchased land for a college-site, joined the small church, and went to work to build up a church and society such as his great enterprise required. But the times were hard, and the war was soon upon us. He must wait, but never lost sight of his great object. He lived with careful economy, to save, as he said, for the college. He labored to increase the interest of the church and people in his project. His ideal was to make another Oberlin, undenominational, but filled with the Spirit. But for this there must be a revival of religion in Northfield. Here his heart centered in labor and prayer. He spent one whole night in supplication, with the spirit of Jacob: 'I will not let thee go, except thou bless me.' And it was not long before an evangelist was sent. A new day had come. The Holy Spirit descended with power from on high, and many were converted. 'Now,' said he, 'the time has come to start this college'; and he went to work to prepare the subject to be laid before the next state conference of Congregational churches."

The reference in the closing sentences is to the following capital incident in the history of the Northfield church. After the departure of Mr. Rounce, and largely through the influence of Mr. Goodsell, in January of 1864 the evangelist, Rev. H. H. Morgan, was invited to become quasi-pastor

for the time, and presently commenced holding revival services, continuing them for the better part of two months, with the result that the entire community, and the region around about, was stirred tremendously, even to numerous conversions, these occurring almost wholly among adults. Then, during the summer ensuing, a fresh impulse was given to this most significant work of grace, through some days of preaching by Rev. E. P. Hammond, whose success was confined with few exceptions to children and youth. Ere long, as a portion of the ingathering, 40 were received to church membership at one time; including the 13 who four years before had left to set up for themselves, and now, having disbanded, returned to their former fellowship. By the end of this notable year, 92 in all had united with the church; 68 of them on confession, thus increasing the number of members from 42 to 130, or more than three-fold. A glorious and blessed harvest season! How exceedingly timely, too, it was, since agitation for a college had begun again, which almost immediately was destined to lead to the beginning of definite and decisive action. Though without knowing it, the Northfield church was preparing herself to welcome and cherish the resulting school of christian learning; to bestow much but to receive manifold more.

Grateful for generous aid never failing hitherto, no further gifts were sought from the treasury of the Home Missionary Society. It was also just

now, while the exhilaration of the great awakening was yet present, that early in April a call to the pastorate was extended to Rev. Edwin S. Williams, the "boy preacher" from Oberlin, who proved so abundant in enthusiasm and all manner of good works; and about two months afterwards he was ordained at the hands of the church. In October the state conference appointed a committee, with Mr. Goodsell as chairman, to investigate and report if the time had come to found a college. By the spring of 1865 it was found that the sanctuary could not contain the throng of worshipers, and so twenty feet were added at the rear, with an east wing following after two years, and a west wing also about twelve months later still. This final enlargement came in 1868, and the second had occurred about the time the first students put in an appearance. In all these building operations, from first to last, Mr. Goodsell shared and took a prominent part, both by generous contributions and by personal supervision while the work was in progress, being the real superintendent of construction while the second wing was under way; and this though his health was now steadily failing. In May of 1869 he died, after seeing but a feeble beginning made for the institution of which for more than ten years he had dreamed, upon which his deepest and holiest desires had been fastened, but which in his closing days seemed to him, and to many others, to be almost certainly doomed to remediless

catastrophe. Before the opening year of the next decade was far advanced, after six years of untiring and enthusiastic service, Mr. Williams resigned and removed to another field.* At his coming the church had just 100 members; at his departure it had grown to 216. He had received 120 to fellowship, of whom 101 had joined upon confession of faith.

Founding of the College.—In the chapter preceding, the details were given of the first and unsuccessful attempt to organize an institution of learning, which failed through a combination of adverse circumstances. Mr. Hall was manifestly correct in the judgment expressed in a letter written to Mr. Goodsell in 1858 that "the time was not yet come for the founding of a college." And the better part of a decade was destined to pass before a renewal of agitation appeared to be advisable. Of course the idea and the desire remained undiminished; the earnest-hearted were only waiting for the fulness of times to dawn. No doubt also, the discussion and investigation of the fifties gave an impulse which was permanent, and in no slight degree helped the second endeavor on to success. Here was a population Congregational to a phenomenal extent, including a score or two of choice ministers born and educated in New England; and associated with

* Though for many years resident in another state, the cheering power of his genial personality still abides, and he is even yet referred to as "Everlasting Sunshine Williams."

them some hundreds of laymen as eager as they for christian education. All these could hold on and wait with patience, but knew not how to be turned aside or baffled when the signal appeared to go forward. It is true that even yet distinguished faith and heroism were required. For in 1864 the Minnesota churches numbered but 59, with a membership of only 1,946, an average of 33 members to each; only three having more than a hundred members (Minneapolis 151, Northfield 123, Faribault 101); with less than a score of them worshiping in completed sanctuaries. Almost all were still aided by the Home Missionary Society, receiving $9,000 annually, while raising for themselves only $8,200, an average of $175 each. In those remote days this region constituted the extreme Northwest, with not a sign of civilization beyond, except a slight fringe of settlements upon the Pacific coast. The first church in South Dakota was organized in 1868, and the first in North Dakota at Fargo, not until 1881.

As we saw, it was in 1860, after several years of earnest questioning, that the matter of entering immediately upon the serious task of planting a college was finally laid upon the table, until circumstances should become more propitious. For four years no effort appears to have been made to renew the discussion. Meantime the Rebellion had been running its momentous course. The Sioux outbreak had wrought its horrors and desolations only two years before. Grant was now south of the James

hammering away at the defenses of Petersburg; and Sherman was laying siege to Atlanta, with Hood making ready for a movement northward to cut his communications. The re-beginning of agitation, destined also to end in vigorous favorable action, was quite remarkable in more ways than one. We are able to trace at least three distinct lines of influence, which curiously converged and co-operated to produce the first definite ecclesiastical action looking to the founding of a school of higher learning. Or, three groups of individuals, without the least previous consultation, no one knowing what the others had on their minds to propose, came to a gathering of ministers and delegates representing the churches, with a full-formed purpose to present what proved to be to all intents the same proposition. What could it have been but the same Spirit working alike upon all! To begin with, what is most important, because most abundantly fruitful in good results, there was the desire and endeavor of Mr. Goodsell of long standing, but strengthened and directed by the recent great revival in Northfield of which Mr. Willey has told us. He had said: "The time has arrived to start the college"; "and he went to work to prepare the subject to lay before the state conference. The churches must take it up. He had the full support of the Northfield church and community, and went as delegate to the conference, laid the whole subject before that body, and asked its adoption." In exact keeping with

these statements, so far as the two are parallel, is the testimony of Rev. Richard Hall, who also knows whereof he affirms; and the incident is so significant as to well merit a two-fold presentation, though at the cost of a little repetition. "Mr. Goodsell joined the Northfield church, and for five years labored assiduously for its welfare, with the evident aim of making the predominant influence of the town so decidedly Christian that it might become a suitable home for a christian college. In that time the church had grown from a membership of 45 to 128. He was sent as a delegate to the conference at Rochester, where he was chosen moderator. Here he made his next move, and the first move that was made in the state looking to the establishment of a college to be founded and managed by the Congregational churches of the state. At his suggestion, and by his request, a committee was appointed to investigate and report at the next meeting."

But Mr. Goodsell, though without doubt by far the most potent of any individual force engaged, was by no means the only one who had reached the conclusion that the set time to make ready to build for christian education had come. As the second factor in the movement about to be inaugurated, Rev. Edward Brown is to be named; the author of the following communication, bearing the date September 15, 1879, whose opportunities for knowing the facts will appear in his narrative: "I went to Minnesota in August of 1864. Like some others I

had some symptoms of 'college on the brain,' more in my day-dreams than I ever dared to tell; dreams that have been more than realized by what Carleton College has achieved in fourteen years. On my arrival and settlement at Zumbrota, I learned that a college was a part of the original plan of the colony that first settled there (with the credit probably largely due to Father Shedd). I talked with Messrs. Stearns, Thompson, Kellogg, and Thatcher in regard to bringing it before the conference at Rochester in October. On the way there we talked and planned in regard to making a move in that direction. On the first morning [note that here comes in the third line of converging influences], Rev. David Burt, then pastor at Winona, *came to me* and said: 'Mr. Brown, don't you think the time has come for our denomination to make a move towards founding a college in the state?' I replied: 'I do, and our delegate and I have planned to bring it up.' He then said: 'Will you draw up the resolution?' I drew up the one to be found in the Minutes. Mr. Burt presented it and I seconded it, each also making a short speech in favor of action. We were followed, if I recollect aright, by Messrs. Hall and Seccombe, also in favor of action; and it appeared that they had been in conference with Mr. Goodsell, and had come with the intention to move for action in that direction. Mr. Goodsell then made some remarks, telling us that the founding of a college had been a part of his plan in coming to Minnesota

and locating in Northfield; and if such an institution was planted there, he should do something liberal towards it. His speech was short and modest, and urged no action. He only gave his views, provided we should act. A committee was appointed to mature a plan and present it at the next conference, with Mr. Goodsell as chairman." According to the Minutes, the action was as follows: "Resolved, That a committee of laymen be raised to inquire what can be done towards founding a college in this state for our denomination, and to report to the conference next year." The committee consisted of C. M. Goodsell, Northfield; R. Whitney, Rochester; R. J. Baldwin, Minneapolis; I. C. Stearns, Zumbrota; and S. J. Smith, Winona.

It may not be amiss to allude to a curious, but unimportant, contradiction in the testimony at a single point, and though almost certainly beyond a peradventure the substance of the historic fact has already been presented. Mr. Willey, who supplies some items of history of prime interest and value, states the solemn conviction that Mr. Goodsell went home from Rochester greatly surprised and bitterly disappointed, at the reception received by his darling project; and that no more was done. His language is: "He confidently expected that the work, so important and so well begun, would be endorsed as with one voice. But to his surprise, it found little support, and was almost unanimously rejected. All thought it wise to establish such an institution when

the right time came, but that time was not yet. Consent was given, however, to appoint a committee of laymen, no ministers consenting to be members, to make further inquiry concerning location, funds, etc. He was sadly disappointed and not a little discouraged after all he had done, but kept his faith." But over against these positive statements, Mr. Hall is of the decided opinion that "Mr. Goodsell really got all that he asked, the appointment of a committee, and suffered no disappointment at that conference." Mr. Brown is also certain that Mr. Goodsell urged no action. Not a word was said discouraging immediate action. In like manner as to the committee, Mr. Brown roundly and most specifically declares: "Mr. Burt and I agreed upon the plan of having a committee of five well known businessmen to take the matter into consideration, and it was selected by ourselves." Such testimony is hard to gainsay.

Nothing whatever seems to have been done during the year ensuing to further the college project; at least, whatever activity existed was wielded by Mr. Goodsell, and was confined to Northfield. The committee chosen at Rochester held no meeting and had no conference through correspondence; a fact for which no reason can be assigned. Mr. Brown says: "Just before the next conference I inquired of the member of the committee who resided at Zumbrota, as to what had been done, and he informed me that he had received no notice from the chairman of

any meeting." In making his report Mr. Goodsell closed by saying: "I have not had any report from the other members of the committee." According to Mr. Hall, these were the essential facts in the case: "The other members found nothing during the year to encourage the movement, and so had no communication with him. He therefore, as chairman, reported on his own responsibility, without any word from the other four members." But, evidently, the project broached at Rochester was not forgotten nor neglected by the chairman. No doubt both heart and brain were kept busy preparing for the next step in advance. Mr. Willey has told us with what wonderful wisdom and fervor Mr. Goodsell for years had sought to make Northfield fit, on the spiritual side, to supply a home for the school, but he was also sagacious enough to perceive that, in order to secure its location upon the site he had in his mind's eye, some most vigorous financial planning and pushing would be necessary; since the locality which put in the best bid in cash and land was most likely to be chosen. We cannot but note how, all along, from first to last, his generalship was of the finest type. In particular, the strategy just now, in order to give point and pungency to his report soon due, is truly admirable. It is reproduced for us in a most valuable paper, prepared by Hiram Scriver,* at the special request of President

* Hiram Scriver, one of the pioneers, was born in Hemmingford, Can., April 21, 1830. He came to Northfield in

Strong, as far back as 1873, entitled, "Incidents in the Early History of Carleton College," from which here and upon later pages liberal quotations will be found. Going back to the beginning of things, he says:

"The subject of establishing an institution of learning was first heard of in Northfield through a rumor that C. M. Goodsell, who was then a temporary resident, had broached the subject to J. W. North, our town proprietor, always active in such enterprises, who fell in with the project, and seemed anxious to forward Mr. Goodsell's plans. The next move was made in that direction after Mr. Goodsell had been a resident of the village for some time, and by his canvassing a little with some of the citizens who he expected would be interested, gauging their probable liberality, telling something of his desires and hopes, and finally calling an informal meeting at the lyceum building. Some twenty-five or thirty assembled, and to them he entered more fully into the details of his cherished project, un-

the summer of 1856, and on the site of the present post-office, opened a dry-goods and grocery store, in the building subsequently given to the college, and memorable as "Pancake Hall." Here for many years he was quite successful in business. Becoming a christian under the ministry of Rev. Edwin S. Williams, he entered at once upon an earnest life of leadership in every movement pertaining to the moral and religious welfare of the community. Naturally he was very prominent and influential, and was repeatedly called to representative positions in public office. His last years were years of increasing invalidism, but no word of complaint was ever heard. Brave and cheerful to the last, he passed away June 1, 1890, leaving the record of a most honorable and useful life.

folding to them the object for which he had been laboring the past few years, stating it was to carry out that design he had moved to this place, and that, if he failed here, he might be constrained to remove elsewhere in order to secure the sympathy and support required. He mentioned also the action the conference had taken and was about to take, telling what he was willing to do, and calling upon us to assist to the best of our ability in carrying forward the enterprise. Informal pledges were taken amounting, with Mr. Goodsell's subscription, to about $8,000. The subject was now fairly before the public." Though no date is given for this first (destined, however, to be by no means the last) meeting held in Northfield, with the needs of the college as the burning theme, there can be no mistake in placing it on the eve of the meeting of the conference, held in Minneapolis in October, 1865.

According to the Minutes, at that assemblage, "A report was received from C. M. Goodsell, chairman of a committee on a proposed college, which was as follows: "To aid in founding a college in Northfield for our denomination, we can pledge the payment of $7,000 in cash, and the title to ten acres of land as a site, worth $1,000, as a donation from two individuals. And we have no doubt that nearly or quite $3,000 more can be raised by subscription, or in the form of stock, from other citizens of Northfield and vicinity, for the purpose of erecting the first college building. So much for Northfield.

Now, are there not other towns that will take hold of the matter and do better than this, thus getting up some competition, and then perhaps more than this can be done here." It was voted that the report be referred to a committee of three to report at this session. Revs. E. Brown, E. S. Williams and R. Hall were appointed, and later presented this resolution and recommended its adoption: "That, in the opinion of this conference, the time has arrived when it may be expedient to establish within our bounds an institution of learning under the control of our denomination; and to this end the following persons be appointed a committee to receive proposals for a location, and take such other preliminary measures as may be necessary, and report their action for approval at the next meeting of the conference, to-wit: Rev. Richard Hall of St. Paul, Rev. C. B. Sheldon of Excelsior, Rev. David Burt of Winona, I. C. Stearns of Zumbrota, R. G. Lincoln of Medford, C. M. Goodsell of Northfield, and R. J. Baldwin of Minneapolis." And thus had it come to pass that at length, after nearly ten years of consideration, the churches through their pastors and delegates had registered their two-fold conclusion, "We desire to see the foundations laid for a college," and "the time has come to begin." At once the committee went vigorously to work upon the weighty task committed to their care, adopting measures which may best be presented in the language of their report presented a year later.

The College Voted.—But first, let us turn again to Northfield to observe a movement in progress there, we may be sure with Mr. Goodsell as inspirer, leader and central force, which really settled beforehand the question of location. And let the manuscript of Mr. Scriver tell the thrilling story, with additional statements gleaned from other sources: "It was understood that other places were to compete for the prize, and if we secured it we would be obliged to pay a handsome price. As the agitation proceeded, persons who at first thought a certain sum would be a generous gift, persuaded themselves to double or even treble it, and when the final trial came the most sanguine were astonished at the liberality of our citizens. The final contest came at a meeting called the evening previous to the opening session of the conference at Faribault. By this time expectation had risen to fever heat. Rumors of what other localities were intending to do had excited our rivalry, and there was a general determination that whoever wrested the prize from us would find it a costly operation. The gathering was held in Wheaton's Hall, which was crowded with eager and expectant citizens. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and every one seemed cheerful, hopeful and fully resolved to win. Different speakers were announced, but Rev. Edward Anderson of Lake City was the principal attraction, and his coming from a competing locality gave a deeper interest and zest to what he would have to say. We

expected to be challenged to do our best, and while the flag of defiance would be flaunted in our faces, we meant to show that our blood was up, and that we would sustain the fair fame of our village for enterprise and liberality. Mr. Anderson did his part well, keeping us in good humor by his wit and happy illustrations, at the same time stimulating our pride, and making us eager to show of what stuff we were made, by telling us the determination and expectations of Lake City. Others also spoke, among them Mr. Hall, Mr. Seccombe and Mr. Packard, encouraging us by exalting the value of the prize for which we were contending. When the time came for putting down our pledges, a perfect rush was made for the secretary's desk, and for some time it was almost impossible to accommodate the impatient multitude of men, women and children in haste to pledge themselves to the noble enterprise, Before we separated some $18,000 had been subscribed. Mr. Goodsell was more than satisfied. The next morning volunteers were enlisted to canvass the surrounding country, and so much had the interest spread that by night they returned with enough to increase the amount to $21,029, our final bid for the future college."

We have a second account of the same famous meeting, from the pen of Rev. J. R. Barnes, sent soon after to the "Home Missionary" for publication. He writes: "I have recently had a pleasant experience of some of the natural fruits of home

missions in a new country. Ten years ago, commissioned by your society, I entered upon the field now comprising Northfield, Lewiston, and Cannon Falls, and organized churches at those places. While laboring at Northfield, after becoming well acquainted with the people, and the advantages of the location, I repeatedly remarked that this was the spot for a college. This idea, which also occurred to other minds from time to time, is now about to assume a tangible form. At a meeting held October 10, the people took hold of the matter in good earnest, and completed an effort that had been in progress for some time, which resulted in raising over $20,000 for the erection of the first building. After the matter had been presented fully by ministers and other friends of the cause, the congregation was invited to push on the raising of funds, that the result might be reported to the conference next day. The invitation was accepted without delay, one after another of the men advancing to the table to put down their names; then the women, old and young, followed their example. On the front seat was a row of boys ten or twelve years of age, one of whom I noticed was barefoot. Catching the spirit of the occasion, they gave their names for five or ten dollars, making $100 or more of boys' donations." President Strong also adds some details in an address given at Carleton's quarter-centennial: "Northfield's offer was a cash subscription of $18,579,

and twenty acres of land within a short distance of the center of town. One-half of this land was given by Mr. Goodsell, and one-half by Charles A. Wheaton, an earnest friend of the college from the beginning, and a liberal donor. Repeated gifts came from him and his family. Among the generous contributors who have gone to their reward were Hiram Scriver, Allen N. Nourse, Dr. Moses Porter, Dr. H. L. Coon and S. P. Stewart. The donors still living are so many that I forbear to mention any, except the enthusiastic young pastor, E. S. Williams, always a leader in good things. When a telegram announced the decision of the conference to locate the college here, at once the whole town was astir. Bells were rung, and the citizens indulged in a general jubilation."

The College Located.—A portion of the facts just recited are somewhat out of chronological order, and ahead of time; but it seemed best not to break the narrative; and besides, what happened in Northfield one day was in great part the cause of what occurred in Faribault the day following. Turning now to the decisive action taken by the conference, we learn this from the Minutes: "The committee on a college reported through its chairman, Mr. Hall, recommending the acceptance of the offers of the people of Northfield, and the adoption of that place as the location of the college." Lengthy details were given concerning the several offers made, and various reasons for the conclusion

reached. They say for substance: In attempting to carry out the instructions of the conference, the first step was taken by sending a circular to every church which was at all likely to compete, asking these five questions: "Can you offer a suitable location? What amount of cash can you pledge, and when can you pay it? What amount of land for a site, its location and value, when can it be conveyed, and what title can be given? How much can you raise by subscription, or in the form of stock? What further inducements can you offer?" The circular was sent to twenty churches, and five made reply. Zumbrota offered $1,000, a site worth from $300 to $500, and $2,000 in stock. Mantorville offered "the best quarry in the state"; a building of the finest cut-stone, worth from $6,000 to $7,000, which anywhere else would cost from $10,000 to $12,000; a site, and $6,000 in cash. Cottage Grove forwarded 43 names upon a subscription amounting to $8,170, and would add a site of land worth $1,200, with the choice of a tract of 18 acres, or between two of 20 acres each. Lake City proposed to donate a ten-acre site eighty rods from the center of town, and to bond the city for $20,000; though later the bonding scheme was abandoned. Mantorville finally concluded that it would not be able to provide a building of the size required. Northfield therefore far outdid all competitors, and so could properly claim the prize.

But, as additional reasons for selecting this

locality, the committee suggest: "This village is not, like Lake City and Cottage Grove, upon the eastern border of the state, but twenty-five miles from it at the nearest point." As to security of title, extent of grounds, eligibility of position and beauty of scenery, it will compare not unfavorably with the others. "The population is 1,500, while as to intelligence, morals and religion, none can show a better record, or has a better outlook. It is a fine place to which to send children from christian homes. As to latitude, by the census of 1865 the population to the north of it numbers 107,678, and south of it 141,691, but immigration is now to the northern part. It is providential that the greatest inducements are where the center of population is." The thoughtful reader may find it somewhat difficult to repress a gentle smile at the logic hereabouts. But the report continues: "Nine years ago, coming to Minnesota, Mr. Goodsell selected Northfield for the purpose he had in view. He had a little property which he would consecrate as a nucleus for a college, and his judgment, exercised prayerfully, indicated Northfield as most likely to be the point. The committee would say that among all the advantages enumerated for this village, they deem it one of the most important, if not the most important, that in choosing Northfield we shall doubtless be able to avail ourselves of the sound judgment, the untiring zeal and the eminent financial ability of Mr. Goodsell. This will

be invaluable to give us confidence in the enterprise itself, and to secure us credit abroad when we shall appeal to the Eastern givers." Another item of "fact" is added by way of argument in favor of the community upon which the boon was to be bestowed. "We believe it has been proved that the very best of brick for building can be made in Northfield." But alas, not so. As in due time we shall see, this was a most unfortunate misapprehension and one which led to disappointment and calamity.

Therefore, all things considered, the conclusion is: "We recommend that Northfield be adopted as the location, and that our churches solemnly pledge our sympathies, prayers, and united efforts to build it up. It is of the utmost importance, be it distinctly understood, that we are to have, for at least for a long time to come, only this one to which we give our endorsement. At the same time, let us do all we can to encourage and build up any subordinate institutions, like academies, that may be needed to become feeders by preparing students. We appreciate the efforts that have been made in this direction by our brother, Rev. Charles Galpin, and his colaborers, and we bid them a hearty God speed, and assure them of our sympathies and coöperation in their educational efforts at Excelsior." The pertinence and force of the concluding suggestions appear in connection with the acceptance of the report and the adoption of

its recommendation. With conspicuous but tantalizing brevity the Minutes say: "After remarks by Messrs. Seccombe, Galpin, Anderson, Brown, Willard and Furber, it was carried unanimously." However, the "Faribault Republican" says in its report of this meeting: "A large number spoke for Northfield and only one for any other place, Rev. Mr. Galpin, who argued strongly and at great length for Excelsior. His talk was, however, perfectly useless, for it was evident from the first that Northfield would be adopted." We cannot but deeply grieve with this godly and consecrated man in this deadly blow given to his most cherished longings and hopes after an entire decade of prayer and toil and lavish giving. And all the more if we re-read in this connection the letter of Rev. C. B. Sheldon given in the chapter preceding, written not far from this date and telling how bright was the outlook for the Excelsior undertaking.

Having thus fixed the local habitation of the proposed college, the conference proceeded to vote that the name of the institution to be founded should be Northfield College, and to resolve, "That the conference pledge $10,000, to be collected from the churches during the coming year." A committee was also appointed to "nominate persons suitable to serve as a board of trustees," and the following were afterwards elected (omitting the names of certain ones who failed to qualify, and giving the list as published the next year): Northfield, Hiram

Scriver, J. H. Spencer, M. W. Skinner; St. Paul, Rev. Richard Hall; Zumbrota, Rev. Charles Seccombe; Minneapolis, A. T. Hale; Cottage Grove, S. W. Furber; Winona, Rev. J. F. Dudley; Faribault, Rev. J. W. Strong, J. L. Noyes; Anoka, Rev. A. K. Packard; Rochester, Rev. Americus Fuller (now a missionary of the American Board at Aintab, Turkey); West Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Rev. George Spaulding. The trustees were instructed "to adopt as one of the articles of incorporation that three-fourths of the members of the board shall always be members of Congregational churches in connection with the general conference of Minnesota, or members of the conference; and that the board shall have power to fill its own vacancies." S. W. Furber offered a resolution which after earnest discussion was adopted, as follows: "Resolved, That this conference pledge the sum of $10,000 towards the college to be established at Northfield under the auspices of this body, said sum to be collected in the churches of our own state during the coming year; and that thereby we give tangible evidence of the interest we feel in this great work."

Almost immediately the trustees met for organization in the parlor of Deacon James Gibson, and as their first act, all being filled with a deep sense of their need of Divine help, prayer was offered by Rev. George Spaulding, the oldest member. Rev. Richard Hall (who for ten years had been home

missionary superintendent, and so was the founder of most of the churches), was chosen chairman, and a committee was appointed to draw up articles of incorporation, to be reported at a session to be held a month later. Rev. Charles Seccombe (the hero of St. Anthony, when in 1850 the right of Congregationalism to exist in Minnesota was resolutely contended for and thoroughly established) was elected financial agent, to enter at once upon his untried and difficult task of raising funds for the institution not yet in existence.

Northfield, which had now come suddenly into deserved fame, was but a small village and only a few months before had witnessed the advent of the locomotive. Considering the limited financial ability of most, the really large amount subscribed to secure the college cannot but be deemed liberal, and lavish to the borders of the extravagant and prodigal. The number of subscribers to the "Founders' Fund" was 201, including male and female, young and old. Truly has it been affirmed: "This exhibit speaks for itself, and carries its own testimony to the intelligence and religious earnestness of a people who put this valuation on the privilege of having a college located in their midst. They paid too for the honor received with no little self-sacrifice. But, through the long future in which this institution shall grow in fame and influence, will it stand as the grandest memorial of the wisdom and christian faith of those citizens through whose

efforts and gifts this, their crown-jewel, was secured."

Other Colleges.—It must not be supposed that while the Congregationalists were thus engaged, all others were idle. Besides some which began to be but went down in the crash, these which survive had a beginning: Hamline University, Methodist, now in St. Paul, but then in Red Wing, 1854; St. John's University, Roman Catholic, Collegeville, 1857; Gustavus Adolphus, Lutheran, St. Peter, 1862; Augsburg Seminary, Lutheran, Minneapolis, 1869. One other remains, the University of Minnesota, which was incorporated in 1851, soon received from Congress more than 200,000 acres of land (more than half of which was lost in the crash), a preparatory school was opened which continued for some three years, was suspended, was started again in 1858 only to fail again and remain dormant for nine years. A great building was begun early, though soon work was stopped with the walls unfinished, nor was it ready for use until 1867. About that date a reorganization was effected, including a scheme for a real university, and with President Folwell put in charge in 1869 when prosperous days began. At one time the outlook was so desperate that the institution came within a single vote of being turned into an insane asylum!

CHAPTER IV.

THE SIXTIES, 2.

The College Opened.

The die had now been cast, the Rubicon was crossed, and there was no turning back without confession of failure and blunder. The conference had done its work of providing the machinery for further and more specific action. Abundance of interest had been kindled, certain acres were in evidence whereon college structures could be reared, some thousands of dollars had been pledged and other thousands had by resolution been promised; but as yet nothing was visible in the shape of buildings, or endowment, or faculty, or students. Thus far the process of laying foundations had been easy and pleasant, the tremendous tug was wholly future; the years of anxious waiting, of discouragement and disappointment, of keen financial distress. Nevertheless, the actors in the great transaction were full of faith in God and in each other, and so went forth unhesitatingly though not knowing whither; not much caring whether calm or tempest was in store, a smooth or a stormy sea. But not many months elapsed before the inspiring vision, on which at Northfield and at Faribault they had

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gazed with much enthusiasm, began to fade away; for a number of years the situation seemed actually to wax worse and worse, so that more than once, as the many judged, irretrievable disaster was inevitable and at the door.

In particular, three exigent tasks were on hand: The institution which had been created, that is *viva voce* and on paper, must be properly housed; teachers must be sought out and secured, including one thoroughly competent to organize and lead; and more money must be obtained by canvass among the churches for salaries and other necessary expenses. The conference had voted $10,000, and the board had appointed Rev. Charles Seccombe financial agent to collect this amount. Almost at once he set forth, and pushed the undertaking vigorously to a successful conclusion; so that in due time he was able to report subscriptions gained to the amount of $10,740, of which $2,700 had been paid. He had visited no less than 72 towns, and gained a substantial response from 991 donors. There were no large gifts, only five of over $100, and the largest of these only $250. This most encouraging result was secured though the times were hard. So abject was the general poverty that notes were taken for one dollar, and even for twenty-five cents. Some of these promises to pay, bearing a five cent government stamp as the law then required, are still preserved in the archives

of the college. Incidents like the following well display the spirit which was abroad. One church in a farming community subscribed $100, though at the same time tugging at the task of raising funds for a sanctuary. Another in straitened circumstances and in mid-winter, engaged upon a similar task, made pledges aggregating $250. A third, located upon the frontier where all had been recently in real destitution, with not even a schoolhouse for a place of worship, found by the agent holding services in a grove, gave to the extent of $100.50; and that too while cash collections were being gathered for two other objects! A fourth, in Wisconsin, like divers of its neighbors temporarily connected with the Minnesota conference, located more than a hundred miles from Northfield, contributed more than $300. Children as well as adults shared in the luxury of sacrifice and self-denial. The first money ever paid into the treasury came from a boy who is said to have earned it from the sale of pop-corn. And the first money paid on the notes taken by Mr. Seccombe was from a girl in Clearwater. He relates that another girl, living in Anoka, Cora A. Bisbee (and let the name be remembered), brought to him two silver half-dollars, which she had received in infancy, and held as keepsakes almost sacred. In spite of his hesitation, she insisted upon leaving them in his hands. Later, being exhibited in Winona and their

story told, with several dollars accruing as the result, they were returned to the giver. But still she refused them, saying that she wished herself to contribute at least so much to the founding of the college. One of these coins is still preserved as a token of the interest felt in Carleton by the children in the early days. The other has been returned to the original donor.

A Building Voted.—While the financial canvass was thus moving prosperously forward, the board were busy looking after other weighty matters nearer home. Thus it voted, "That the money raised by the citizens of Northfield, and what may be raised by the financial agent, be regarded as a Founders' Fund, and the names of the donors, with the sums contributed, be deposited in the corner-stone of the first building erected; and entered on the records of the board." Then further, never dreaming that what they now determined to do was destined to remain unperformed for more than the space of a dreary and weary half-decade, January 25, 1867, "Voted, That the executive committee be instructed to proceed as soon as they are prepared and can secure the means to erect a college building to be located on the ground selected by the board this day. The foundation walls to be laid with reference to heating with furnaces or other arrangements beneath it, but without a proper basement story; the foundations of stone and the walls of brick [save the mark!], about fifty or

sixty by seventy or eighty feet on the ground, and three stories high; or two with a French roof, each except the third, not less than fourteen feet high; the whole work to be thoroughly done with the best materials, according to plans and specifications prepared by a competent architect; plans to have reference first to convenience of designed use in the arrangement of rooms, the securing favorable light and ventilation; next symmetry and correctness of proportions; the style of finish outside and inside to avoid expensive ornamentation." This is the future "Willis Hall" in embryo, or as it appeared in the mind's eye of the trustees, as they gazed into the future unseen and unknown, without experience and so with much to learn and much to endure, before the structure thus designed and outlined should be ready for use. We recall that the conference committee, in enumerating the reasons for preferring Northfield as the seat of the college, had stated the fact (which proved to be instead a fiction delusive and mischievous): "It has been proved that the very best brick for building can be made there." It appears that a bed of clay had been discovered a mile or two to the south of the village which for a brief season bore this enviable reputation. Therefore, with all confidence, when the spring opened, some scores of thousands of brick were made and burned and hauled, at no inconsiderable expenditure of money and precious time, but only to find them altogether too soft and

ready to crumble for a building so large and lofty.* It had been determined and planned that the school should open in the autumn of this year, but after this failure appeared, it was too late to prepare the quarters proposed before another year. What should be done to meet the emergency? What makeshift was both possible and wise? May 21st a meeting of the trustees was held at which it was "Resolved, That in lieu of an immediate erection of such a building as has been contemplated, the executive committee be instructed to purchase and put in condition for the present exigencies of the college the property known as the 'American House' [erected by Mr. North some ten years before, he also building better than he knew], with the six lots and all buildings thereon, except the barn; making the best terms they may be able." Later it was reported officially that "the new building cost with furnishings $5,900 paid, and $3,200 owed, total $9,100; while the original cost of the building alone was $5,500." Some such step as this was evidently demanded by the exigency, and yet it proved unfortunate in various ways, since it led straight into some serious complications. In setting these forth, and so depicting somewhat of the situation as it existed in the summer and for months afterwards, we can resort again with profit to Mr.

* Perhaps, however, it ought to be added that within a few years, at another point not far from Northfield, clay of an excellent quality has been discovered and extensive brick works are operated.

Scriver's manuscript though at some cost of repetition. He says:

"It was esteemed peculiarly favorable to the prospects of the young college that Mr. Goodsell considered it his future life's work to attend especially to its material interests. This fact also inspired confidence in the hearts of the people around Northfield, among the trustees and throughout the state. Especially did the trustees upon the ground, being young and inexperienced in such matters, lean with confidence upon Mr. Goodsell; perhaps were too much disposed to place burdens upon him which he was willing to bear, and for which his large experience had fitted him. The purchase of a kiln of brick was made, which upon delivery proved to be too soft for such a building as was required. These, however, were retailed out without much loss. Next, a purchase of stone for a foundation was made. But soon, upon mature reflection, it was seen that by the time the proposed building was erected, contingent upon the collection of subscriptions, and these perhaps exhausted before it was finished, precious time would be lost, and the organization of the school be seriously delayed. Just now, providentially as it seemed, an opportunity offered for the purchase of the American House at a very low price, and which by the expenditure of a comparatively small sum could be changed so as to well meet the present requirements of the school, a boarding department in-

cluded. A meeting of the trustees was called, the case was presented and the vote was unanimous in favor of making the purchase. Under the supervision of a competent architect, Mr. Goodsell, taking the sole charge, proceeded to make the alterations deemed necessary. (Let us recall that it was just now that the west wing of the 'Old Brown Church' was rising, with this same much overburdened man superintendent of construction). But this action of the trustees did not meet the approval of many in the community. Although no pledge had ever been given as to how the funds subscribed in and about Northfield were to be used, yet it had become the understanding among most of the subscribers that they were to be expended upon a college edifice which would be an ornament to the town. And hence the new scheme operated very materially against the collection of pledges. Some paid cheerfully, some grudgingly, but many more refused to pay anything until the building was in progress. So general and profound was the dissatisfaction that at the end of three years less than half the pledges had been paid. It was evident that with too many enthusiasm had sadly abated and that any excuse would serve to absolve them, in their own minds, from any obligation to meet their promises. However, the hotel was transformed and the school was started." Thus far Mr. Scriver. In July of 1868 the board voted to begin the promised building and the foundation was put in dur-

ing the autumn, the corner stone was laid in connection with the annual meeting of the board the year after; by the end of another year the stone walls had been carried up as far as the water-table; but two years more of waiting were in store before the joy of completion was tasted. No wonder then that hope so long deferred made the hearts of many sick.

The School Opened.—But meantime the third thing needful had not been either forgotten or neglected. For at the same meeting which directed the purchase of the hotel the board authorized a committee composed of Messrs. Hall, Seccombe and Strong to engage a teacher and to offer a salary of $1,500. A correspondence was commenced, among others with letters written to the president of Dartmouth college, Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, who also presently named a student about to graduate, and added: "He will fill the bill. He stands over six feet, weighs over two hundred pounds, and has never seen a sick day. He is a good scholar, and is popular with the faculty and students." The responsible position was offered and accepted, and in due season Horace Goodhue, Jr., was on hand in Northfield ready to begin to play his part.*

* To this untried and unseasoned youth the Board, in the fulness of their faith, offer so large a salary, and later the same for a senior professor (whatever that may signify). But as a part of the explanation, we are to remember that this was soon after the close of the Rebellion, the days when gold was at a premium, and all prices were high. Then, of course, none of them knew, or could know, what was in

Tradition apparently reliable has it that not all were altogether pleased with the outward appearance of this earliest head of this college-to-be. They had looked for a very Solomon to appear, and, lo, but a beardless youth not altogether without traces of verdancy (that is, no wiser than the average recent graduate). Nevertheless, there is also abundant reason to believe that he was thought much better of when acquaintance with him was once made. By September 25 all things were in readiness, and a preparatory department was opened with something over two-score in attendance the first day, and the number doubling before the end of the first term. Professor Goodhue tells us that he met twenty-three young men and women "in all the ardor of their first enthusiasm over the idea of going to college, but the only trace of a college was in the desire of one-third of them to begin the study of Latin." By mid-winter the secretary of the board could announce: "So pressing are the duties of Professor Goodhue that Dr. Atkins has been engaged as an assistant. Arrangements have been perfected to have our college in embryo step forth in the glory of a full-fledged college at an early day." The dark allusion in the last sentence appears to be to certain steps recently

store. It is, however, more than likely that their faculties were somewhat jostled and upset by the enthusiasm attending the pledging the $22,000 and the ease with which $11,000 more had been subscribed in the state at large. How easy to suppose that the village and the churches would proceed at the same pace.

taken by the board looking to the early choice of a president, though the advent of such a functionary was distant three years. Evidently there was need of an additional instructor, for we read of "fourteen classes a day, with recitations succeeding each other so rapidly that the students must needs be constantly near at hand; thus remaining all day in or near the building."

The dining-room of the ex-hotel had been metamorphosed into a chapel, while the basement, which formerly had done duty as a bar-room, and when the school opened was much cumbered with lumber and rubbish of all kinds (besides from first to last being a favorite haunt for rats and mice galore), under the new régime was partitioned off into kitchen, dining-room and reading-room. Recitations were held upon the first floor, while the two upper stories were reserved as lodgings for teachers and students. For a season the principal and two young men were the only occupants of Ladies' Hall, though the next year the Seccombes found a home under this roof, with Miss Dow also. Ere long Professor Goodhue brought his bride from the East to abide in the same quarters, Professor Payne and wife joining the company later still, while Miss Evans and Miss Armsby and divers others were destined here to receive shelter for years; with inconveniences and aggravations neither few nor slight included. The rooms were all heated by stoves, and in order to reduce the constant danger

of fire to a minimum this rule was laid down and printed in the catalogue: "Students must keep their rooms neat and orderly. Upon leaving them, or upon retiring at night, stoves must be closed and lights extinguished. Lamps are to be trimmed only by daylight. Ashes may be carried or kept only in iron vessels, and fire only in those that are closely covered. Gunpowder and firearms shall not be kept in or about the building. Water, dirt, or anything either offensive or dangerous, must not be kept about the building." With great propriety too, the practice of sawing and splitting wood upon the upper floors was placed among things strictly prohibited. It was voted early that "the principal have rooms in the building and a stove without extra charge; and that he take charge of the students' rooms, taking an inventory of furniture and reporting damage." F. L. Kendall was installed soon as boarding house steward, with board at $3.00 per week.

The emotions excited in Northfield by the appearance of this educational prodigy upon the scene are well pictured for us in a paper read by Mrs. M. W. Skinner (in those ancient days known as Emily Willey), at the thirtieth anniversary of the opening of the preparatory department. According to the recollection of this intelligent and veracious witness: "For several years a college had existed in our town only as a phantom, a castle in the air. We had heard it talked about and prayed for, and

had contributed money towards its realization; but how, or when, or where it would make its appearance, was a matter of doubtful conjecture. But when the sound of hammers and saws were heard in the American House; when blackboards appeared upon the walls, and real school desks were fastened to the floors; when the ladies met to make bedding, and furniture was contributed for the reception and guest-rooms; and best of all, when the young man from Dartmouth came to care for the twenty-three students who should eat, sleep, study and recite in that building, it began to dawn upon us that a college was really born in our midst. It was a lusty fellow and grew rapidly. Its music delighted us, its activity surprised us, and its infant yells borne on the midnight air disturbed our slumbers." It was during these days of beginning that Mr. Hall wrote to the "Home Missionary": "The great event of the year to the churches is the founding of a college. The brethren are greatly cheered by the prospect of soon educating their sons [one wonders, why not daughters also?] in an institution under the auspices of the Puritan faith, an institution inspired and molded by the influences that came from the faith, and the free policy of the Pilgrims. They think that in increased homogeneousness, Christian sympathy and liberality, these feeble churches, still largely dependent on aid from the society, are already experiencing the good re-

sults of an effort calling for so large self-denial and faith in God."

A pamphlet appeared from the press before the close of the first school year bearing these words upon the title page: "Annual Catalogue of Northfield College. July, 1868. Hiram A. Kimball, Printer. Recorder Office, Northfield." The second page contains the names of the executive committee, to-wit: Hiram Scriver, Miron W. Skinner, Joseph H. Spencer, Sam'l W. Furber. The names of the faculty also, as follows: Horace Goodhue, A. B., Principal, Instructor of Latin, Greek and Mathematics. Francis H. Atkins, S. B. M. D., Instructor of Natural Sciences and English Branches. In the junior class of the classical course appear the names of 9 men and 8 women, in the middle class of the English course the names of 4 students, in the junior class of 60; a total of attendance of 81 for the three terms. Of this number about half were residents of Northfield, and all but four of Minnesota. Tuition in the common English branches was $18.00; in the higher English and the classics $24.00; and incidentals $1.50. "Reading is a daily study for all who wish to pursue it." We gather these items of information: "Northfield is on the Minnesota Central R. R., 35 miles from St. Paul and 29 from Owatonna. The building for the present use of the college is 40 by 80 feet, and is three stories high besides a basement. It is newly fitted up for its present purposes.

The second and third stories afford 20 choice rooms for students, high-studded, newly grained, and supplied with stoves, chairs, washstands and bedsteads. All members of the college are required to attend church regularly on the Sabbath, and are forbidden to visit bowling and billiard halls and drinking saloons."

Carleton's first "Commencement" was certainly unique, and in its way not often matched, occurring July 14, 1868. The programme in the original manuscript is still in existence and for substance is here reproduced. The serious embarrassment under which the performers labored is hinted at in the closing sentence. The exercises appear to have come as an afterthought, and to have been most perilously extemporaneous, for the entire preparation is said to have been made in the afternoon of that day, with the performance following i the evening. Seven declamations were rendered upon such themes as Spartacus to the Gladiators; The Character of Bonapart (such is the spelling in the original); Bernardo del Carpo; The Roman Soldier; Bingen on the Rhine; The Maniac; The Height of the Ridiculous. Ten essays were interspersed relating to, When are We Happiest; Knowledge; Arctic Day; Building; Wit; Musings; Twilight Musings; Leaves from My Journal; Arctic Night; Hope; Biographical Sketch of W. H. Prescott. Singing was interspersed "by the school," and then, as the grand *finale,* the following toast

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was offered, to be responded to by Mr. Seccombe, "The Students of Northfield College." The climax was reached in the words: "Although they have dwindled down to one-half the original number on account of the intense heat, they are not willing to close the term without some kind of commencement exercises; and for the occasion have adopted the Western plan of doing in half a day what requires an Eastern college half a year to accomplish!"

Beginning of Troublous Times.—Before the opening of the second school year Mr. Seccombe was elected "Senior Professor," with teaching of Latin and Greek among his functions. To the executive committee was given power to send him East for funds whenever they deemed best; but for the present his duties took him out again among the churches to collect additional funds, of which the institution was beginning to be in most imperative need. A committee of conference had reported that enlarged accommodations were required; more teachers also; while expenditures were greater than the income, salaries were in arrears, etc. Therefore the conference suggested an appeal for a second $10,000. But before this was undertaken, as if to demonstrate to the most incredulous that a substantial and comely college building was actually in mind, and would presently appear, a suitable spot was selected upon the college grounds, and though without much attention to size or form, the general outline was fixed and each member of

the board dropped a stone where the southwest corner was to be. During the summer the contract was let for excavating the basement. It was under such depressing circumstances that Mr. Seccombe set forth upon his mission. The year before, his success had been phenomenal; but now almost complete failure was destined to attend his efforts; and almost wholly because the situation had changed, rather than through any defect on his part. It was while in the midst of this well nigh fruitless campaign, that he wrote from Zumbrota his "valedictory" to the Home Missionary Society using language, especially in the closing portion, which is indeed pathetic in view of the bitter disappointment impending. He says: "I could easily shed many a tear, if it were not that the work to which God has called me is so intimately connected with the same service. As I look upon the young men and young women connected with Northfield College, I feel as if no more favored opportunity of doing good could possibly be presented to one than is presented by the call to labor for such a class and under such circumstances. Would that I could know that my success in helping to raise up laborers would be equal to the opportunity."

During the year ensuing the darkness steadily deepened until it could almost be felt. It was in May, 1869, when the basement walls were nearly completed, and preparations were in progress for laying the corner stone, that Mr. Goodsell, the real

founder of Carleton, was called from all earthly toils and achievements to his reward on high; without whom, to say the least, there would have been no institution of learning in Northfield, none either with the same name and history. We have already learned that for more than a decade it had been his heart's desire to render efficient service in starting a christian school, "a Northwestern Oberlin," and that in selecting a home and investing his means in Minnesota, this was his controlling idea. With prayer and labor unceasing he had endeavored to lead the Northfield church and community out into fitness to receive and readiness to foster such an institution; arousing the interest of his fellow citizens, and by his example of generous giving inspiring them also to open their purses. When all the facts in the case are considered, there can be no doubt that through all the early days, he beyond comparison was the chief personal force. Mr. Scriver has informed us how much the board leaned upon his leadership and counsel. Yes, and alas, too much. He was competent and willing, but was overburdened. Both flesh and spirit at length found the task by far too hard. Anxieties of divers kinds weighed down his mind, especially with regard to the finances, the failure to secure the new building through lack of funds. He was filled with apprehension that failure was inevitable and not far off. As early as November of 1867, only a few weeks after the first recitations began,

we find the board voting "thanks to Mr. Goodsell for his untiring labors and success in the beautiful and appropriate fitting up of the building, and we assure him of our sympathy with him in his ill health, and earnestly pray for his speedy restoration." But bodily infirmities steadily increased, and no doubt in large measure from this cause, a deep gloom took possession within. His mental condition is revealed in his letter of resignation as trustee, presented to the board May 19, 1868, in which he says he is "constrained to the act by impaired health and growing infirmities. Nothing short of an imperative necessity for freedom from the care and responsibility of the place would induce me to make this request. By the necessity of this act the hopes of half my life are blasted. It is the Lord's will, and I try to submit cheerfully." He lingered a year longer, and until May 3, 1869, "failing in health and hope, and believing the great object of his life utterly lost, died almost heart-broken." At the next meeting of the trustees it was:

"Resolved, That, as a board, we see the hand of God in the early and long-cherished desire of C. M. Goodsell, Esq., to be instrumental in founding a Christian college in Minnesota; also in the gradually and prayerfully formed purpose at length on his part to undertake it; also in the disinterested plan of friendly competition proposed by him, which resulted in the choice of Northfield by our

conference as the place for the college; also in the stimulus he was enabled to impart to the benevolence of others by the way in which he applied his own gifts to the founding of the college; also in the efficient and wise supervision he was enabled to render at the outset in the matter of purchasing and fitting up the preparatory building, and securing the first teacher; and that we recognize no less the same divine hand in the physical and mental disability which then soon fell upon him and followed him to the end; disappointing our expectations and disheartening temporarily the friends and patrons of the college, by suddenly cutting us off from that which had been, perhaps too exclusively, our main reliance for success in this enterprise, viz: the wisdom and strength of our departed brother; and that we bow submissively and cheerfully to the providential necessity thus created for us to assume heavier burdens for the college ourselves, and to strive habitually to obtain the Lord's help and guidance in so doing."

Let the manuscript of Mr. Scriver inform us concerning some of the immediate results of this same sad, and to human vision also most untimely event. "Previous to the laying of the corner-stone, Mr. Goodsell's death occurred, an event which cast a gloom over the friends of the college in the community. It had been generally understood that he had become quite disheartened concerning the enterprise, not perhaps looking upon it as an entire

failure, but at least with failure among the strong probabilities. This fact, connected with his well known sagacity, courage and great faith in his undertakings, produced a feeling of discouragement among the friends of the school, and when he went to his reward some were not backward in expressing the belief that the final catastrophe was near; while others counted as friends, though not actually arrayed against it, lost faith and withdrew the moral support so much needed now that the days of trial were nigh. Especially did the resident trustees feel the burden weighing heavily upon them, when they found themslves confronted with a work which grew upon their hands, and which only a strong faith in an overruling Providence prevented them from giving up altogether."

It happened fortunately that just now, in the midst of this which was probably Carleton's darkest day, a little gleam of cheering light broke in, of which also let Mr. Scriver's pen tell us: "When the day fixed for the laying of the corner-stone, June 29, drew near, notice of the important event was duly given. Speakers from abroad were announced and the people were cordially invited to attend; Mr. Seccombe doing all he could to arouse an interest, deeming it important that the community should fully understand that the college was going forward, so that those who were still behind in their payments might be encouraged to meet their pledges, and thus furnish the funds of

which there was such pressing need. A band of children was then passing through the country giving concerts on brass instruments, who happened to be in Northfield just at this time. They were invited to lead the procession, which was to be formed at the Congregational church and march to the grounds. Mr. Seccombe considered this a fortunate circumstance, and a good omen for the infant school. The day was beautiful and the exercises opened with declamations, essays, orations and music by the students. The building could not contain the audience. The procession then moved, the children's band in front, and the ceremonies were performed in an impressive manner in the presence of some five or six hundred. Stirring addresses were made by Prof. Seccombe, Rev. E. S. Williams and Hon. M. H. Dunnell, to which the response was hearty. The effects of the day's doings were excellent and manifold." Within the corner-stone was placed a box containing, besides divers documents, the names of all contributors to the Founders' Fund, whether citizens of Northfield or of the state at large, numbering no less than 1,192. It appears that the children had received a special invitation to contribute to this Fund, with the promise that whoever was the donor of as much as a half-dollar should have his name handed down the ages within the recesses of the box. A dozen or two responded, and the story is that one of them, having a second half-dollar re-

maining and waxing enthusiastic, exclaimed: "Why not put that in too, so that the building can go right up!"

Concerning the general situation upon the brighter side as this decade was closing, we gather some information from two sources. First, in the autumn of 1869 Rev. A. K. Packard, then president of the board, wrote in the "Home Missionary": "Christian parents who wish to secure most favorable moral and religious influences for their sons and daughters, together with excellent instruction and the advantages of our climate, may send them with the firmest confidence to Northfield College. It has a beautiful location in one of our best towns in respect to moral and religious influences and the character of its people. It has been often and justly said that no college in the West has had so auspicious a beginning. Nowhere away from their parents can young men and women find pleasanter homes and happier influences. Members of the recent conference and strangers present, were much interested in respect to the present condition and character, as well as the future plans and prospects of the college." Again, December 6, appeared an "Historical and Financial Report of Northfield College, from the Commencement to the Present Time, Given by the Executive Committee," which says in part: "The plan for the erection of a new building for the Preparatory Department was abandoned, as it seemed preferable to

purchase and refit one already erected; and we are confident that this measure cannot fail to meet the hearty approval of all true friends of the college who are well-informed respecting the whole matter; for thereby the college has a building well-adapted to its use. The first story has a chapel, two recitation rooms, and a reception room. Ladies occupy the second story and gentlemen the third. The cash value of the building is greater than its cost, and it is one that will be permanently needed for the boarding department, and either for the preparatory department or for the ladies' department of the college proper; and also the college is now by this means two years in advance of what it could have been otherwise."

During the first term of the first year, 47 students were in attendance; 57 the second term and 38 the third. During the second year the numbers were respectively 63, 73 and 33. During the third year a falling off appears to 49 the first term and to 65 the second. Of the number last given only 12 were women. For the first three years considerably more than one-third of the students were residents of Northfield. The second catalogue, appearing in the summer of 1869, contains some facts of interest. Rev. Charles Seccombe appears as "senior professor, instructor of Latin and Greek," and Mrs. Hattie M. Seccombe, as "teacher of music." The public is informed that a "library has been commenced with 375 volumes already

upon the shelves, a cabinet of minerals and curiosities, and a well appointed reading room, the latter through the liberality of the press." The first book possessed by this institution of learning was a $5.00 copy of Shakespeare, secured as a premium from "The Advance" for a club of subscribers; that paper being then in its first days. The first college Bible came as the product of the sale of some Latin books, and was afterwards stolen (!!) from the platform of Willis Hall. A second building now comes into notice, originally a store, the gift of Hiram Scriver, two stories high, standing at the west of the *quondam* hotel; supplying a number of comfortable rooms for such young men as desired to economize by boarding themselves; and for half a generation popularly known as "Pancake Hall." The third annual catalogue bears the date of June, 1870, and at various points indicates advance beyond anything attained by its predecessors. This is the faculty in full array:

*————— ————, President.
Rev. Charles Seccombe, Senior Professor.
Acting Financial Agent.
Horace Goodhue, Jr., A.B., Prin. Prep. Department.
Instructor of Greek and Mathematics.
Francis H. Atkins, S.B., M.D.,
Instructor of Natural Sciences.
Miss Sarah A. Dow, A.M., Preceptress,
Instructress of Latin and English Branches.

* To be elected at the approaching anniversary.

Announcements: College Department. This Department opens with the next college year, upon the seventh day of September; the present senior class of the preparatory department uniting with others who may come to form the first freshman class." After the requisites for admission, and the course of study, follow the names of 160 different students who had been in attendance during the year, 14 of them in the classical course, 88 in the English course and the remaining 53 seemingly mere transient seekers after knowledge, dropping in for a few weeks. In the senior class of the classical course these names appear, with their residence and rooms:

Names.	*Residence.*	*Rooms.*
Charles H. Colman,	Mitchell, Iowa,	Mr. Webster's.
James J. Dow,	St. Charles,	Scriver's Hall.
Robert F. Dunton,	Northfield,	Mrs. Keene's.
Bayard T. Holmes,	Lansing,	College.
Frank J. Wilcox,	Northfield,	Rev. Mr. Wilcox's.
Lizzie C. Lee,	Northfield,	Mr. Lee's.
Minnie H. Wheaton,	Northfield,	Mr. Wheaton's.

The Scriver's Hall named above is identical with "Pancake Hall." "The boarding department is under the excellent management of Rev. N. H. Pierce. Board is payable every two weeks in advance. The principal and preceptress have rooms in the college. Ample provision is made for self-boarding; and by this means some students have reduced the expense nearly one-half. The library now contains 633 volumes. A well equipped read-

ing room is furnished to the students through the liberality of the press. It is earnestly desired that the friends of the college will continue their generous interest in these departments, and help the officers to materially enrich them the coming year."

The anniversary exercises of 1870 were held June 27-28, the annual address being given by Rev. E. B. Wright of Stillwater, upon "Mr. Greatheart."

The Darkness Deepens.—The last three years of the decade brought little but trial and sorrow to those who had the welfare of the college deeply at heart. The laying of the corner-stone afforded a few hours of cheer, and that was all, for no building operations followed; while the financial distress not only continued but increased. To quote once more from the paper of Mr. Scriver: "Early in 1870 it had become evident that only radical measures applied at once could avert a fatal catastrophe. Such were the dire straits when a meeting was held in Northfield of the few friends who still had faith in the enterprise, who also showed their faith by their works in again pledging themselves. Still the outlook was disheartening, and it seemed doubtful whether Mr. Seccombe, after a whole year's trial, would succeed in raising sufficient funds to pay his own salary. Under the circumstances the conclusion irresistibly forced itself upon the trustees that the expenses of the school must be reduced. This led to the retirement of Mr. Seccombe, and his final separation from the work with which he

had been so closely identified, and for which at first he had really accomplished so much. It was a painful necessity but also one which involved the very life of the school." Or, to tell the doleful story in other language, a complication of troubles had befallen this enterprise so bravely launched four years before, and which had kindled so much enthusiasm and expectation. The most alarming lack was found in the realm of finance. As we saw, the autumn before the conference had recommended an effort to raise a second $10,000, but no immediate steps were taken to secure pledges. As far back as July, 1868, Mr. Seccombe had been elected senior professor, that is, quasi-president, with a committee also appointed to visit Zumbrota "to obtain his release from the church so that he may accept the situation proffered him"; with a half-formed purpose of sending him East for money. In May of the year following, at the time of laying the corner-stone, the board appointed a committee "to confer with Mr. Seccombe with reference to his connection with the college during the ensuing year. The same day it was voted that he be tendered a salary of $1,000, expenses, and five per cent. on all over $10,000 in a canvass for the institution; and his duties to be to attend to its financial affairs." This change of functions seems to have been made in part because his success as a teacher had been questionable. And finally a year later, after his failure in the canvass, a committee was delegated

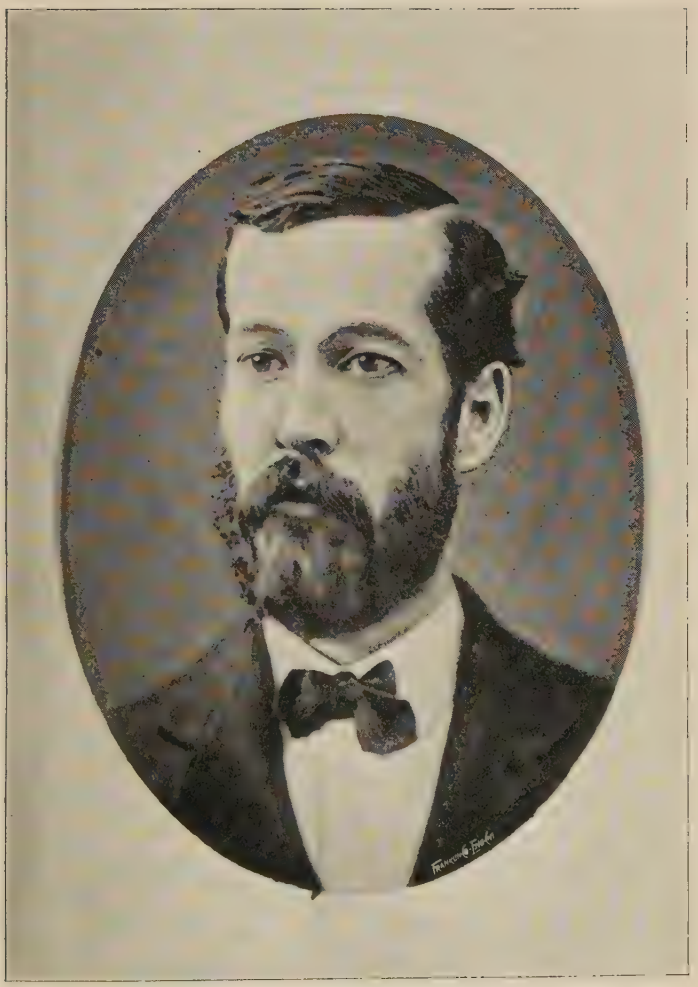
"to communicate to Professor Seccombe that the board regrets the necessity of informing him that they have no further services for him to perform, and no funds to pay any further salary." He resigned at once, both as senior professor and trustee; but by declining to accept his resignation of the trusteeship, the board requested him to continue to serve in the latter position. Though the language of the notification may have been needlessly emphatic to the borders of bluntness, yet the action was without doubt fully justified by dire necessity, the individual suffering loss for the benefit of the institution.

To make a lamentably bad matter much worse for the chief sufferer in the case, having been elected senior professor, Mr. Seccombe naturally regarded his connection with the college as no mere temporary one, and therefore (not being over-endowed with prudence and worldly wisdom), proceeded to provide a home for his family; for the purpose purchasing a lot and building a house, over-large and costly for the time and the circumstances. Not far from the date of his dismissal, this notice appeared in the local paper: "The students and teachers were invited to the dedication of Mr. Seccombe's house just finished. It is large, is warmed by a furnace, and has some pleasant rooms." In meting out such large sympathy as is certainly his due, we are not to forget that his failure in his second canvass was the result of causes beyond his

control. It was undertaken much too soon after the first. But even more, the school had not met the anticipations of the many; so that fault-finding and suspicion were abroad. It had been commonly reported that Mr. Goodsell was to leave a snug sum to the college, and when it came out that no mention was made of it in his will, the inference was widely drawn that its chief friend and patron had lost all faith in its future. Therefore Rev. Edward Brown only voiced the general sentiment when he said on the floor of the conference: "There is something wrong somewhere. Let us see what it is before we give." In June, 1870, at the same meeting at which his resignation was practically compelled, the board issued this manifesto and sharp cry of distress: "In view of the fact that the subscriptions specifically made for the erection of the college building are to so large an extent unpaid, it will be practically impossible to go on with the erection this season and we would earnestly request the subscribers to meet their pledges as soon as possible, with the assurance on our part that such funds shall be sacredly devoted to the object intended, and the executive committee are instructed to carry out these views, making preparation for the erection early next spring."

A few further words are called for concerning Mr. Seccombe, that most devout, consecrated and self-sacrificing man. Through no transgression or avoidable shortcoming he was called seriously to

suffer. And not only in sensibilities but also upon the material side. Without financial resources of his own, when he came to build it became necessary to borrow the amount required. And scarcely was his family gathered in the new home when the stroke fell. Nor was it long before the property had passed into other hands. For years the building was known as the Seccombe House, and then passing into the hands of the college was transformed at length into Music Hall. This passage in the early history of Carleton takes rank with two others to constitute the pathetic, well nigh the tragic, element, with which, somehow, the very noblest undertakings are almost certain to be attended. Why is it that only through the suffering of the few the many are most richly blessed? Mr. Goodsell prayed and toiled and hoped and feared, for ten long years; but "died without the sight." Next Mr. Seccombe played his part unselfishly and to the utmost of his ability, to be almost rudely thrust aside. But the measure of vicarious suffering was not yet full, as from a later chapter we shall see, when we take note how marvelously, by means of accident well nigh mortal, succeeded by protracted bodily suffering and disability, the college was lifted into prosperity.



JOSEPH LEE HEYWOOD.

CHAPTER V.

THE SEVENTIES, I.

Election of a President.

Minnesota. — This commonwealth had now reached the close of ancient primitive conditions, of the experimental stage of growth. Hitherto all efforts in every sphere had been relatively but feeble and puny; but during the next period to pass under view, society was to emerge from the infantile and inchoate, if not at once into what was truly virile, at least into the lusty vigor of youth and adolescence. The transformation was of the same phenomenal kind whether upon the material or spiritual side of things. An unprecedented rush set in for homes in the frontier counties, which two or three years of grasshopper visitations were scarcely able to check. From the older southeastern portion of the state hosts of immigrants were pushing rapidly towards the western border, from which the Sioux had recently been expelled, and as well towards the north and northwest. When the decade opened the population stood at 439,706; but by its close had advanced to 780,773. The growth of the two chief cities well sets forth the general development. St. Paul more than doubled the number of its inhabitants, rising from 20,300 to 41,473; while Minne-

apolis fairly leaped up from 18,979 to 46,887; thanks largely to the utilization of its magnificent water-power through the construction of saw-mills and flouring-mills. Besides, scores of villages were blossoming out into ambitious cities. Duluth's day was not yet come, its site being as yet an unbroken forest in 1860; and all St. Louis county holding but 406 inhabitants. In 1870 this "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas" was a municipality of numberless stumps, with a population of 4,500 scattered here and there among them. Agricultural development kept full pace with immigration, the cultivated area swelling from 1,725,111 acres to 4,090,034; the wheat crop from 18,866,073 bushels to 34,601,030; oats from 23,382,158 to 36,978,079. In 1860 the value of the flour exported was a round $1,300, but in the opening year of the seventies had gone forward to $5,718,887, and in the closing year to $41,519,004! This almost incredible advance had been greatly facilitated, indeed had been made possible, by the development of the railway system of the state, in keeping also with that of the entire country. A half dozen lines were pushing across from the Mississippi westward, or northward towards Lake Superior, or northwestward towards Manitoba or the Pacific. In particular the St. Paul & Pacific opened to settlement the most fertile valley of the Red River of the North, while the Northern Pacific, chartered by Congress in 1864, with ground broken in 1870 before its temporary collapse, was

completed to the Missouri at Bismarck. The number of miles of completed track increased from 1,092 to 3,099.

Congregationalism.—This period, in which five colleges were founded—Doane, Drury, Colorado, Smith and Wellesley—opened well for the denomination at large, through the famous gathering from the Atlantic to the Pacific of the representatives of the churches for fraternal conference in the Oberlin Council of 1871, the first of a triennial series of such assemblages, and where the moderator, Dr. Budington, at the laying of the corner stone of "Council Hall," proclaimed with truth: "We stand upon the grave of buried prejudices." From henceforth, as never before, the Congregational churches of the United States were to be joined together as one body in christian fellowship and coöperation in all manner of good works. This council was especially marked by the impulse given to home missions, and so far reaching was the effect of the action taken it deserves a brief review. Some criticisms had been made upon the methods of the American Home Missionary Society. Papers were read by Revs. Drs. J. E. Roy and W. E. Merriman and referred to a special committee whose report was based upon this expressed conviction: "We have but found our work; we have but touched the skirts of our enterprise in its breadth and vital relations." They recommended the organization of state societies and the appointment of a special com-

mittee to confer with the national society, and arrange with their executive committee a plan for efficient and harmonious coöperation. An evening was devoted to the discussion of this report and the occasion was one of extraordinary interest and enthusiasm. The recommendations were adopted by a rising vote and the vast assembly broke forth in singing: "I love thy Kingdom, Lord." It was an hour memorable for its uplifting power.

The proposed conference of the council committee, of which President Kitchel was chairman and President Strong was secretary, was held with the executive committee of the national society at New York in January, 1872, and resulted in the adoption of a plan, with the simplest organization possible, for state home missionary societies which have been and still are so effective. The Minnesota society was organized the next October, and also the "Cent Society" which became the parent of the "Woman's Home Missionary Society." Thus upon the churches of the state was laid the chief responsibility for missionary work within its bounds.

In Minnesota the churches multiplied from 68 to 135, an increase of 67. Ten were organized within the limits of a single year. The membership grew from 3,028 to 6,617, an advance of 3,589; thus, like the number of churches, more than doubling. The average of members rose from 44 to 49, and the organizations having 100 communicants or over went forward from 7 to 17. The beneficences went

forward from $3,058 to $10,543, or making a more than three-fold increase. To the three local conferences already existing, Winona, Owatonna and Anoka, these two were added: Western, composed of churches located upon the upper Minnesota river; and Northern Pacific, whose name discloses the chief material cause of new communities for which new churches were demanded. In 1871 the northwest frontier was reported to be at Fergus Falls, from which a missionary wrote in August: "A year ago there was but one house here, where now there are forty, and many more will go up this season." But no schoolhouse had yet been built. The next year two missionaries are reported as at work upon the line of the Winona & St. Peter R. R. In 1873 Rev. Richard Hall, after serving as home missionary superintendent for seventeen years, resigned, leaving 81 churches where he had found but 5 in 1856, and 3,855 communicants in place of 150. It had not seldom been his lot to come into sharp conflict with some New School Presbyterian brethren who were over-eager to proselyte in communities where, almost to a man, the population was composed of New England stock, and was thus to the Congregational manner born. Rev. L. H. Cobb, who came from a Vermont pastorate, soon took up the task of pushing with tireless energy, of bringing new churches into being and of nourishing others into self-support, especially in the territory recently occupied by settlers along the lines of

railroad. He remained seven years, leaving in 1881. The seven strongest churches at the beginning of the decade were these: Minneapolis Plymouth 245, Northfield 199, Winona 167, Faribault First 117, Faribault Plymouth 114, Owatonna 112 and Rochester 111. The seventeen of ten years later were these: Minneapolis Plymouth 548, St. Paul Plymouth 416, Northfield 333, Winona 256, Faribault 225, Austin 200, Minneapolis Second 179, Owatonna 170, Zumbrota 164, Rochester 160, Plainview 148, Minneapolis First (that is, St. Anthony) 137, Mankato 136, Spring Valley 136, Waseca 119, Lake City 113 and Excelsior 105. The same year the conference adopted and recommended to the churches a plan of systematic benevolence, embracing the idea of making giving an integral part of worship, the envelope system, presenting in the sanctuary each Sunday a fraction of the amount subscribed, and a division of gifts according to a specified percentage among the various general objects of benevolence.

Northfield and Its Church.—Throughout all these ten years this favored community was receiving its full share of prosperity and enlargement. To an unusual degree, from the first the character of the population had been excellent; and hence steadily and increasingly, the intelligent and earnest-hearted were attracted hither. A village charter was secured in 1871, and four years later a city charter, with Hiram Scriver as the first mayor as he had

also been the first merchant. Five years later still, a city hall was built at a cost of $3,000, containing various public offices and a jail. Two schoolhouses had been built and in turn been also outgrown; and in 1874 further substantial enlargement was demanded. Therefore, having at length outlived the day of wooden structures for educational purposes, a two-story brick building was constructed upon a roomy lot, at a cost of $30,000, containing nine rooms for the various grades, a large high school room, and two recitation rooms. That same year was distinguished by another event relating to education, and one of such importance as to be second only to the founding of Carleton seven years before. Of course, the reference is to the selection of Northfield as the seat of St. Olaf school by the Norwegian Lutheran Church, with Rev. T. N. Mohn as principal, opened in January, 1875, in the building recently vacated by the public school; though soon removed across the Cannon to the top of Manitou Heights, upon the edge of the Big Woods, and in the midst of a splendid campus, grown since to an area of seventy-seven acres. In 1878 a large brick building, two stories high, was ready for dedication, costing about $20,000, of which sum the citizens of Northfield contributed nearly one-third. As we might expect, at an early day a newspaper was both desired and obtained. After some agitation the Hoag Brothers removed their "Cannon Falls Bulletin" in 1858, transforming it into the "North-

field Journal," a bonus of $500 having been offered, payable mostly in real estate, Mr. North donating two lots. The career of this venture, as also of its successors for more than a decade, was troubled and tragic. But in 1872 the "Rice County Journal" entered upon a more prosperous career, with Wheaton & Sanborn, later Wheaton & Pierce, as proprietors. The "Northfield News" was started in 1879.

Mention should be made at this point of an occurrence in the state which, for excitement attending, stands easily next after the Sioux outbreak of 1862, and which for a time lifted this community to a national fame. September 7, 1876, this quiet village was invaded in open daylight by the James-Younger desperadoes bent upon robbery. That is, soon after the dinner hour eight mounted men rode in from the recesses of the Big Woods, and while five remained upon the street and opened a lively fusillade to frighten the citizens, three entered the First National Bank, one covering the teller and bookkeeper, the other set upon J. L. Heywood the cashier, with threats and curses ordering him to open the vault; and when he refused knocking him down, firing a pistol near his head and drawing a bowie knife across his throat. While these doings were in progress inside, indeed almost as soon as the shooting had commenced, a return fire had begun on the part of two cool-headed and quick-witted citizens, A. R. Manning and H. M. Wheeler,

and with aim so deadly that within a few minutes two of the would-be robbers lay lifeless on the street, a third was badly wounded, and the survivors were thinking only of escape. The alarm being given at the door, utterly foiled and so maddened, before leaping over the counter the bandit having Heywood in charge fired a shot into the temple, which proved instantly fatal. Their flight was for the Big Woods and southwestward for some ten days, with hundreds of determined men in hot pursuit. Two made their escape, but the four remaining were finally surrounded and brought to bay, of whom one was slain and the rest surrendered, to be arraigned in due season, and pleading guilty, to be sentenced to imprisonment for life,* though after a quarter of a century the two still surviving were released. One of these soon committed suicide.

Mr. Heywood's business ability and sterling integrity brought him into many positions of responsibility, among which was that of treasurer of Carleton College. A memorial window in the Congregational church bears his name and the inscription: FIDELITAS. No word could better characterize the man or epitomize his life. A brass tablet in the library bears this legend:

* Under the state law at that time, if they plead guilty, they could be sentenced without the formality of a trial, to life-imprisonment; if they plead not guilty and were convicted, it was left to the jury to decide whether the death penalty should be inflicted. Knowing perfectly well that hanging could be escaped only by the former course, they waived trial and were soon taken to Stillwater.

In
GRATEFUL MEMORY
of
JOSEPH LEE HEYWOOD,
Formerly
Treasurer of this College.
Born August 12, 1837.

A man modest, true and gentle; diligent in business; conscientious in duty; a citizen benevolent and honorable; towards God reverent and loyal; who, while defending his trust as a bank officer, fearlessly met death at the hands of armed robbers, in Northfield, Sept. 7, 1876.

This tablet is inscribed by his friends as a tribute to heroic fidelity.

ESTO FIDELIS USQUE AD MORTEM.

Concerning a character so true and noble, these words spoken at the funeral, by the pastor, deserve to be quoted: "Mr. Heywood was, beyond most men, modest and timid. He shrank from the public gaze; and, considering his high gifts and his standing in the community, he was retiring almost to a fault. He set a low estimate upon himself. He would not own to himself, did not even seem to know that he was lovable and well-beloved. He courted no praise and sought no reward. Honors must come to him unsought if they came at all. He would be easily content to toil on, out of sight and with services unrecognized, but in every transaction he must be conscientious through and through, and do each hour to the full the duties of the hour. * * * When so many are corrupt and venal, are base and criminal, in the discharge of public

duties, the spectacle of such a life as we have looked upon is worth far more to society than we can well reckon up. And if, as a result of last Thursday's events, those just entering life, and we all, shall be warned of the evil and curse of transgression, and be reminded of the surpassing beauty of honor and faithfulness, and in addition shall catch an enthusiasm of integrity, it will go no small way to compensate for the terrible shock that came to this city, and for the agony that has fallen upon so many hearts. We know to-day that public and private worth are still extant, and that the old cardinal virtues are still held in honor. We need no lantern to find a man."*

With regard to the Northfield Congregational church not much need now be said. The day of small things was long since past. A position had been won among the very foremost churches in the state, both for membership and spiritual excellence. Congregations were becoming inconveniently and embarrassingly large. For nearly two years after

* Mr. Heywood had been trained from childhood, especially by his devout and conscientious mother,—a woman unwavering in her moral convictions,—to the love of truth, liberty and country. His enlistment in the Union Army came almost as a matter of course. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the capture of Arkansas Post; but army life proved too severe and after long detention in a hospital he was detailed as a druggist in the dispensary at Nashville, where he remained until the close of the war. Coming to Minnesota, he first resided in Faribault, but removed to Northfield in '67. His only daughter, May Heywood, now Mrs. E. C. Dean, of Scranton, Pa., was graduated at Carleton in 1893.

the departure of Mr. Williams in 1870 no successor was found, though for several months Rev. Myron A. Munson of Massachusetts played the part of acting pastor with great acceptance. In June of 1872 Rev. J. A. Towle accepted a call to the pastorate, whose nearly three years' stay was of especial and enduring value, and because of his prominent part in introducing and thoroughly launching the admirable plan of Christian giving just then adopted and commended by the state conference. Next, in June, 1875, Rev. D. L. Leonard commenced a pastorate of six years' continuance. More than once during his stay the gracious Spirit was present in both church and college with converting and sanctifying power, in particular in connection with the services of the evangelists Welton and Updegraff. During this pastorate the church increased from a membership of 250 to one of 335, Mr. Leonard receiving 142 in all, of whom 102 joined upon confession of faith.

A President Chosen.—It is much more than likely that the chief cause of the bulk of all the troubles experienced hitherto is to be traced to the fact that the infant institution thus far had been destitute of an administrative head. The enterprise was indeed new, the region was advanced but a decade or two beyond wilderness conditions, while all to whom the general management of affairs was committed were entirely without experience in the performance of the onerous duties laid upon their shoulders. But

even worse than all these serious drawbacks combined, no leader had been provided, one selected especially with reference to the possession of gifts for administration. Some single brain was sorely needed to plan, and some single will to execute. The board was willing and active, while the executive committee stood ready to attend to various minor matters, and until laid aside by ill health, Mr. Goodsell was lavish in the expenditure of business sagacity and energy. Instructors also were on hand to look after classroom work and discipline. But no chief executive was yet installed, nor was even within the range of vision. After a year or two, to mend the situation somewhat, Mr. Seccombe was chosen "Senior Professor," or temporary head, to make himself generally useful in divers directions both at home and abroad. But all this was only a poor makeshift, a slight stepping-stone to something vastly better. As early as the summer of 1867 a committee was appointed, with Messrs. Hall and Strong among the members, commissioned to institute a search for a president, with longing eyes turned in all directions to catch a glimpse of the indispensable "coming man." Was he to be found in the East or the West? A possible incumbent for the vacant place (aching void) was heard of, a resident of Grinnell, Iowa; and one of the trustees was dispatched thither to interview him, and "if it seems best, to offer" what was deemed a fair salary. Failure attended this attempt, and the election of Mr.

Seccombe as senior professor appears to have followed as a result. Then, apparently, the weighty matter was suffered to rest for some two years, and until the situation had become well nigh desperate. It was at the same meeting at which Mr. Seccombe was informed that his services were no longer required, that another committee of three was chosen "to confer with" a certain well-known clergyman "of Jacksonville, Illinois, tendering him" a certain salary "this year"; on his refusal "to make inquiries in this state, and agreeing upon any one, to call a special meeting of the board," in the latter case with two additional members provided. It must have been about this time that Ohio was resorted to with the same purpose in mind. Rev. E. M. Williams said at the quarter-centennial anniversary: "I can easily go back to the time when we were wrestling with the problem of a president for Carleton. Well do I recall an errand to Oberlin in search of one to fill that office, but Oberlin had no relief for us." The Illinois candidate promptly refused to consider the subject, and at once gave a negative reply; and so, losing all hope of securing a Moses anywhere from among outsiders and strangers, as a last resort, Minnesota was scanned through and through, from center to circumference, in quest of a gifted man, of heroic mold, possessed of courage and consecration sufficient to undertake to avert the seemingly inevitable, and to achieve that which to many was the impossible. And what

was there to attract anybody fit for the herculean task of rescuing the moribund institution from the jaws of impending destruction?

No doubt the nadir of Carleton's career was reached in the summer of 1870. But nevertheless, as the event proved, this, the darkest hour, was just before the dawn. Who would not have scouted and scoffed at the prediction, had it been made, that within a few weeks the friends of the college, both in Northfield and throughout the state, would be found even fuller of enthusiasm and expectation than they were four years before when the location was fixed; and that their giving would be even more hilarious and lavish? If this Christian school was born at Rochester when the conference resolved that at the soonest a beginning should be made, or two years afterward, when Northfield was selected as the seat, a second birth was now verily nigh at hand, a birth into a new and larger life.

Rev. E. M. Williams, in the address referred to above, supplies in addition this interesting bit of information relating to the work of the committee just named: "After long consultations, some one, President Fuller of Aintab, Turkey, I think (at that date Rev. Americus Fuller, pastor of the Rochester Congregational church), suggested that we should elect one of our own board, Rev. James W. Strong, and place him at the head of this enterprise." A word to the wise was sufficient. Messrs. Hall and Williams had broached the idea to Mr. Strong, the

latter repeatedly, with the urgent request that due consideration be given the subject, and with the promise to "stand by him"; but Mr. Strong would then make no other response than that he had no desire to undertake such a task, that his heart was in the pastorate and that he must remain in it until convinced that Providence had some other plan for him. After some three months' investigation, unable to discover any other man so suitable, the committee called a special meeting of the trustees for September 18 to report their conclusion in the shape of a nomination. At a certain stage of the proceedings the Faribault pastor was requested to leave the room for a season (the meeting was held in a small music-room in the old "Ladies' Hall"), and his name was presented. An hour or two followed of pondering and discussion, with a unanimous election as the momentous conclusion. The president-elect was then called in and informed of the action which had just been taken. When asked for a response, his reply was that if a decision were required at once it must be in the negative; but, if given time, he would consider the question most carefully, and give a definite answer at the annual meeting of the state conference which would convene a month later at Northfield.

In this most critical hour for the college a remarkable coincidence occurred (and did it only happen? was it not rather a true providence?). Not many days before a strange preparation for an af-

firmative reply had been received. For three years, on account of seriously impaired vision, an affliction inherited from college days, his eyes often bandaged to exclude the light, Mrs. Strong had done all his reading and writing, and until her health was at the point of collapse, from excessive application, after caring most faithfully besides for small children and the home. Therefore he had felt constrained to declare that she should do his work no longer; that he would do it himself, or else would exchange the pastorate for some other calling. But after making most strenuous endeavor for six weeks, it became evident that if this were continued total blindness would ensue. Hence, in accordance with his resolution, he announced to his wife his purpose to resign, and to present his resignation from the pupit the Sunday following. This decision was reached near the beginning of the week in which the presidency was tendered him, and before any intimation of such intention on the part of the trustees had come to his knowledge. Nor, on the other hand, were the trustees in the least aware of his determination to retire from the pulpit. During the thirty days ensuing, counsel was taken with divers friends at home and abroad, a number of them possessed of experience in connection with the headship of impecunious and struggling colleges in the West; some advising acceptance, and some declination. In Faribault in particular there were those who deemed the position one altogether too

puny and insignificant, and they urged him not to "throw himself away" on any such enterprise. Little by little, however, the individual chiefly concerned reached the conclusion that for him, all things considered, the path of duty lay in the direction of an affirmative reply; provided the trustees were found in substantial agreement with him with reference to certain weighty matters of general policy. As to the patent difficulties and discouragements in store, his conviction was clear and conclusive that "a Christian man had no right to decline work for the Kingdom merely because it was hard and disagreeable."

Inauguration Day.—When the adjourned meeting of the board was held, October 13, 1870, with the sessions of the state conference to commence that evening in the "Old Brown Church" near by, such questions as these were put by the president-to-be, with answers sought from the legal representatives of the college: "1. Are denominational schools a necessity? 2. Is Northfield College a necessity, or might it be made simply tributary to the State University? [We recall that the year before President Folwell was put in charge and for the first time it began to look as though that institution might live and thrive.] 3. Can the University do the needed work, or be so molded as to be religious without being sectarian? Is there danger that it will be controlled by politicians? 4. Can Northfield College be made a success under the

shadow of a university so munificently endowed, and whose privileges are free? 5. Ought we to seek a union with the Presbyterians in a college enterprise? Has experience shown such union to be desirable? Would it be practicable here? 6. Is a change of location possible now, or expedient? 7. How is it desirable that a canvass be made for funds? Shall we go through the state again? Shall we go East? Is there reasonable hope of success? 8. What is to be the authority of the president as to the nomination of co-laborers? What shall determine his tenure of office? 9. Under what circumstances may a change of name be made?"

During quite a protracted discussion and interchange of opinions upon these fundamental themes, by special invitation, these distinguished visitors from the East being in attendance upon the conference, were present and imparted freely of their wisdom: Rev. Drs. Ray Palmer, William Barrows and Alexander H. Clapp. At the close it came out that the candidate and the trustees were in all essential particulars surprisingly at one; so that all cogent reasons against accepting the position offered were removed, and only an affirmative reply could with reason be given, which also was soon forthcoming, when, at this point, Rev. A. K. Packard, the presiding officer, had ventured the highly appropriate interrogatory remark, "We would like to know if Northfield College now has a president?"

Arrangements were accordingly made to hold

inauguration services the next day in connection with the session of the state conference, with many a heavy heart made light, and many a face beaming with joy, when it was noised abroad that at length a fit man had actually been found, ready to commit himself to the tremendous undertaking. Of course, as much as possible must be made of the occasion, the providential opportunity to restore lost confidence, to arouse courage and enthusiasm anew, as well as to bring the utmost of relief to the more than straitened finances. Characteristically, combining promptness with energy and enterprise, before giving sleep to his eyes, President Strong, who passed the night with Rev. E. M. Williams, began his long and most fruitful campaign for funds, by ascertaining that this brother minister was ready to pledge $6,000 towards an endowment; and before noon of the day following, that the Goodsell family could be counted on to add $4,000 to that goodly sum. At the afternoon session of the conference Carleton's first chief executive was presented to the assembly by the president of the board, and responded with a half-hour's extempore inaugural address. Next the two munificent pledges were announced, followed by an appeal for further subscriptions. As to what followed, let Dr. Barrows, both an interested spectator and active participant, inform us. This is his thrilling account in part: "Never was a college president more cordially or devoutly inducted into office than he on that mem-

orable day. It was a wonderful meeting. As soon as the decision of the trustees was announced in conference, the Holy Spirit seemed to take possession of the assembly. Men prayed that that border land, not far as yet from the wigwams, might be dedicated to Christian learning; and that the farms, and ballots, and juries, might come up under the sunlight of the decalogue. Then remarks grew out of the prayers, that they must raise up on the ground the ministry, the intelligent merchants, farmers and mechanics that the new country needed. Some one mentioned the little beginnings, right among the Indians, of old Harvard and Dartmouth, and it gave such courage that poor men became rich in faith, and women broke forth in singing. Between the songs and the prayers, short speeches were filtered in, closing with subscriptions—the very figures of speech for such an occasion. Men of Amherst, Yale, Dartmouth, and Williams, said they must plant as good a college there; and planted their subscriptions. * * * Thirty-seven donations were made, and their hearty consecration to learning made each a little fortune. The miscellany of donors was typical of a wide interest. Four of them were women, two were families, seventeen were ministers, and mostly missionaries, and about as rich as Peter and John when they went to a prayer meeting once and met a lame man. How we all wept when one man, with a choked utterance, pledged $20 for his boy in heaven who died in the army. One stalwart

missionary (Rev. Edward Brown), who told me his family burials had kept pace with his field all the way from Ohio to Minnesota, said he had no money, never expected to have, and the brethren knew it; but he could not lose his chance in so splendid a work. He offered a fine colt that was entered at forty dollars—more than the sheep given to Cambridge College its second year. The new president quickly remarked that no boys would be allowed to ride a 'pony' on college grounds.

"Another brother (Rev. Lucian Farnham of Illinois) offered $20 in three annual payments. He knew of the logs and spades around Illinois College. One church was pledged for $106, while a modest lady through her husband put down $500. A young missionary (Rev. W. S. Hampton) offered twenty-five dollars out of the closing quarter of his scanty salary. Just over the river from his hired log parsonage was the Indian. He said the logs, shy of each other, left the cabin well ventilated, and the puncheon floor yawned with cracks, but neither he nor his young wife had any jewelry to lose through; and his four chairs were stout and good if they *were* borrowed; and as he would never have another chance so favorable to found a college, he must take part. So we went through the meeting and took the thirty-seven subscriptions, and when the close came the people were too happy to take the benediction and separate. Probably there have been few meetings beyond the Alleghanies more

joyful or devout, or more fruitful for Christ's kingdom. When the meeting opened, the total property of the institution was estimated at $15,000, and the subscriptions of that afternoon were $16,446. I doubt whether any other $16,000 donated to learning east of the Alleghanies, since 1870, can show one-fifth of the fruit. We of the East, who travel more among the old cities of Europe than the new and growing ones of the United States, are not aware where educational investments are yielding the greatest harvests. We, under the welcome shade of old and classic trees, where every branch bends with the fruits of memory, are slow to consider that an hour's budding in a nursery will affect the fruit market for the next forty years more than a week's grafting in an old orchard."

A few more cases in illustration of the spirit of that hour may well be put on record. A foreign missionary, Rev. Dr. Joseph K. Greene, seeking health in the home-land, made a gift of $25, a receipt for which bore the first official signature of the new president. Thus early in the new enterprise were interwoven the interests of foreign missions and home missions. One who signed himself " a late student of the college," pledged $100, payable in two years. Still another offered 160 acres of land in Pope county valued at $200. Upon one card handed in was written: " There is standing on the books at the store, to the credit of Charles A. Lee, the last money he earned. This is donated to the col-

lege as coming from one of the first students, now in heaven." Signed, A. Lee. Dr. Palmer was the giver of $100; Rev. H. A. Stimson turned over a government bond for $500, but then worth $575; and Hiram Scriver, to all he had subscribed before, added $2,000, including a lot and building valued at $500. As Dunning puts it in his "Congregationalism in America," "Congregationalism in Minnesota has been a growth out of a congenial soil. Carleton College, like all the other colleges, a child of home missions, looks back to the day of its poverty as the day of its glory, when calling to itself a president, the giving for it in general association rolled up in one day over $16,000, until every home missionary was down for a sum that went beyond the point of feeling it. Up there the thrilling scene abides in thought as a sacred memento. That first strain probably cost more of sacrifice than the later raising of $200,000."

Thus successfully was shunned the last of mortal perils for the college, and from henceforth its existence was assured. It might have in store days of darkness and times of severe trial, but no crisis comparable with this one for gravity. This memorable session of the conference was brought to a close by the prayer of inauguration offered by Rev. Richard Hall, president of the board of trustees. Before final adjournment the board voted its readiness to change the name of the institution in view of a gift as large as $50,000; and that any

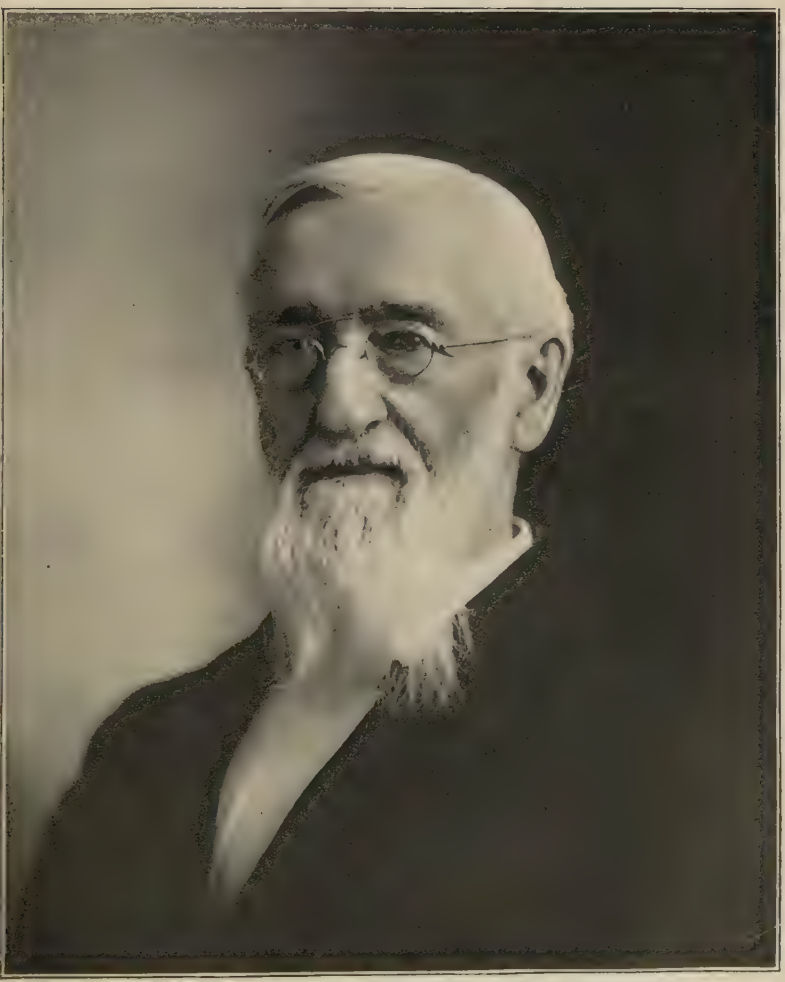
giver of not less than $15,000 might name a professorship. It was voted also "desirable to fill a Scandinavian professorship at the earliest practicable day"; and donations were invited for such a chair. The president was authorized to attend the meeting of the College Aid Society to be held at Bloomfield, New Jersey, November 8. A poster is still in existence, about 12 by 18 inches, with the heading, "College Rally," and announcing for substance: "President Strong will address the citizens of Northfield and vicinity upon the college, its prospects and future policy, next Friday evening, October 28, at 7 o'clock, at Wheaton's Hall. Young and old, turn out and encourage the president of your institution. Let him feel your interest in its future growth, that he may labor with a courageous heart. Ex. Com."

Speaking of the general impression concerning the future of the institution, President Strong says: "At that time faith in the success of 'Northfield College' was not discoverable. Pledges that had been secured by Mr. Seccombe were being repudiated on the ground that it was useless to sink any more money in a fruitless undertaking. There was a welcome for me as a citizen, but with it came the assurance that it was too late to save the college. That was gone hopelessly. One prominent resident said, 'We are glad to have respectable people come here to live, but the college has gone into the ground, and it can never be resurrected.'"

Carleton's First President.—It is necessary here to break the thread of the narrative, in order that the reader may be introduced to the leader and guide just inducted into his high office, and who, far more than any other man for a third of a century, was destined to shape the character of the college, by gathering funds for buildings and endowment, by selecting a faculty of scholarly and consecrated instructors, by holding teachers and students to high ideals, and thus in so many directions achieving such distinguished success. No attempt will be made to present a complete biographical sketch, that task belonging more properly to the future historian, but only such incidents will be recorded as will serve to illustrate and emphasize the facts remaining to be set forth in the chapters to follow.

James Woodward Strong* was born in Brownington, Orleans county, Vermont, September 29, 1833. His father was a merchant, of large experience as a surveyor, for twelve years sheriff, and later keeper of a temperance hotel in Montpelier. Like the multitude of New England families at the time, this one lived in circumstances not only moderate, but approaching the straitened. As a child James was so puny and frail as to be a source of

*The emphatic statement made in the Introduction must be recalled here and all along hereafter as later pages are read, that President Strong protested with all his might against the giving of such prominence to himself and to the incidents of his life; but all in vain, since the author insisted even more strenuously that this was a matter in which his judgment must be permitted to decide.



JAMES W. STRONG.

continual solicitude to his mother, lest he should not survive to adult years. Before the age of fourteen he is found in a printing office, with work often imposed which was much beyond his strength; and for "wages" receiving his board, and an overcoat which cost seven dollars, at the end of his year's service. A large wholesale and retail bookstore in Burlington supplied the next place of toil, where he remained two years, with the return of board and $50 the first twelvemonth, and favored the second one with an increase to $75. This business was so thoroughly mastered that on occasion his employer felt at liberty to absent himself for days together, leaving this youthful clerk in entire charge. It was now that the study of Latin was taken up and pushed in the store, whenever a few leisure minutes could be found, and entirely by himself. A little later he enjoyed the instruction and friendship of a most noble personality, whose influence was abiding, Nathaniel G. Clark, then principal of an academy, but afterward widely known and honored as secretary of the American Board. Such a reputation for integrity, industry and business had by this time been established, that James was wanted for service as teller in a bank, but his employer protested that he could not be spared, and he did not learn of the possibility until after the position had been filled.

Next, as an episode, when he was only seventeen years of age, teaching followed in a school in a

mountainous district, peculiarly difficult because of the custom,—the unwritten law,—enacted by the larger boys that at least two school-masters should be carried out bodily, or in some other way deposed each winter. Our slender youth was the second employed that year and in due time the inevitable contest came, but so master of the situation did the teacher prove himself that his engagement was lengthened by an additional month, with an increase of wages dating from the beginning of his service. Character had triumphed over muscle.

In the spring of 1851 the family removed to Wisconsin, settling at Beloit where only four years before a college had been planted (with Mr. Goodsell among the founders), from which the first class was soon to graduate. For two or three years studies were taken in the preparatory department, that is, when health at all permitted, at intervals with long gaps between, with teaching and other occupations resorted to in order not to rust in utter idleness. In January of 1852 he took charge of the Beloit public school and held the position until the close of the school year, when he resumed study at the college. Soon an episode occurred of which a fellow-student, now Rev. Dr. A. W. Curtis of Raleigh, N. C., gives an interesting account. With two or three others Mr. Strong went to bathe just below the dam in Rock river, where there was a dangerous eddy, which he meant to avoid, but going a little too near was drawn in, and soon found it

impossible to escape alone. Natural independence prevented any call for help until almost too late. Mr. Curtis, who was some distance below, recognized the voice, and as soon as possible, with the aid of another, drew him out by his hair, too weak to stand. It was some time before he fully recovered from this, but, determined not to give up to anything, and not to slight any duty, the very next morning found him at chapel prayers, which, in addition to one recitation, were held in that benighted age before the breakfast hour. During the spring of the next year he was sick for several weeks, and during the summer following, for health's sake, a trip was taken by wagon to Galena, and thence up the river to St. Paul and beyond, obtaining his first view of a region to become subsequently very familiar. Returning, hard study not yet being possible, nearly a year of teaching ensued, followed by the acquisition of the art of telegraphy, which gave him abundant occupation. However, in spite of all these interruptions, this strenuous youth was able to enter the freshman class in the fall of 1854, boarding at home and doing chores, also adding to his income by taking charge of the Beloit telegraph office, his duties including the delivery as well as the receiving of messages, and the repairing of lines whenever broken. During the sophomore year so much of absence was necessitated by sickness and the performance of numerous outside duties, that only about one-third of the time could be devoted to

study, but nevertheless all the examinations were successfully passed. While in the junior year, not only was he laid aside for weeks by fever, but his eyes gave out, with such radical weakness setting in that ever since, defective vision has been an unceasing trial not only, but also a source of most serious limitation. During his college days these several lines of activity were pursued: chore boy at home, student, teacher in the preparatory department, college monitor, telegraph operator, town-clerk (and as such taking the census in 1855, both of town and city), church chorister, member of two quartets, secretary of a choral union, secretary of a library association, secretary of the state teachers' association, and city superintendent of schools! Not strange to say, rest and recuperation were found necessary at the end of the junior year, and a part of that summer was spent in Minnesota. In September his eyes were in such a condition that sitting with back to the light was compelled, and often with bandages altogether shutting out the light. Of course reading and writing were impossible, and all he learned came through the lips of a devoted classmate and roommate, now the Rev. Dr. John H. Edwards of Brooklyn, New York. In spite of all, graduation found Strong among the foremost, and to him the valedictory oration was awarded.

Next, soon after commencement we find him a telegraph operator in Madison, reporting also for the Milwaukee papers the doings of the legislature.

SUSAN WILLIS.

Later in the season a second visit was made to the Northwest, this time with a party of college friends, going by sailboat or steamboat through Lake Superior from Sault Ste. Marie to Bayfield and thence on foot to the Namekagon river. It was a brown-faced company of young men, in garments much the worse for wear, that tramped into St. Paul that August morning, bearing their cooking utensils and revealing to the curious passers-by but little of their real college culture. One of these was Mr. Edwards, named on a preceding page; another was Henry S. DeForest, a tutor both at Yale and at Beloit, and hence familiarly called "The Tutor," who, after his pastorates in Iowa, devoted his noble manhood, as president of Talladega College, to educational work at the South, until his death in January, 1896.

Consecrated to the ministry from his very birth by his mother, baptized and prayed over by her foster-father, Rev. James Woodward, with the same end in view, it is not strange that Mr. Strong never had, from his earliest recollection, any other purpose or desire than to become a pastor. But how, with eyes practically worthless for study, could this plan be carried out? The same college friends with whom he had so long been intimate, very strongly urged him to accompany them to Union Theological Seminary in New York, promising to aid him in every way possible. He could not refuse and so, borrowing money to reach the city, he entered with

them in the autumn of 1859. For two years Eugene H. Avery—now Rev. Dr. Avery of Oakland, Cal.—a man of rare scholarship and warm heart, who had been a very intimate friend throughout the college course, was his room-mate and reader, always taking the notes of the lectures, which they then studied together.

The duties of the last year, however, were such as to require absolutely the aid of one who could devote to them freely all the time needed. Miss Mary Davenport, for several years a teacher in Beloit, was ready to undertake this labor; and after their marriage in September, 1861, such service became, for many years, a prominent part of her most devoted and efficient wifely ministrations.

In addition to pursuing the theological studies required, the cost of living was met by singing in various church choirs, for which a superior bass voice made him acceptable, and also by teaching in families and private schools. Graduating in 1862, ordination soon followed and a settlement for two years in Brodhead, Wisconsin; and then a transfer to Faribault, Minnesota, in January of '65; to become acting pastor of the Congregational church. As if to meet impending "fate," his advent into Minnesota was in ample season to be in attendance upon the conference which selected Northfield as the seat of the college, and also to be chosen a member of the board of trustees, among the first and weightiest of whose duties was the launching

of the proposed institution, and then steering its perilous way through storms, rocks and quicksands. As a matter of course the future president was possessed of thorough personal knowledge of every step taken hitherto, the financial canvass of the state by Mr. Seccombe, the purchase of the American House, the engagement of Mr. Goodhue, the gradual decline of enthusiasm and confidence, and the dire extremities into which the enterprise had now fallen.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SEVENTIES. 2.

The Marvel of Carleton's Enlargement.

We approach now the narrative of the sudden and surprising blossoming out of the college into fame, also into comparative prosperity and strength; moreover, an amazing transformation wrought by a providence most painful, one which for months appeared as good as certain to make inevitable, as well as greatly to hasten, irretrievable ruin. It would not be easy to recall a more striking example of crushing calamity leading straight forward to phenomenal success, that is, with the success related to the calamity as effect is to cause. Recall how the chief instrument was a stranger to rugged health in childhood; through serious bodily infirmities struggling to an education; and, impelled by the same "thorn in the flesh," constrained to retire from the calling to which his life had been consecrated. And then, almost at once a stroke fell which brought him near to the gates of death, and left him for life to carry evident scars and endure severe and annoying bodily ill.

But first a paragraph not doleful in the least, but entertaining instead, almost to the amusing. As we saw, during the month intervening between his

election to the presidency and his acceptance thereof Mr. Strong had resorted to his friends for counsel. And among others, communication was had with President Merriman of Ripon College, an able executive, and experienced in efforts to open the purses of the wealthy, and whose letter in response to certain queries is still extant. In it he says: "You ask if, in view of my experience, I would encourage any man to go East to beg endowment. No, no! Every bone, and muscle, and nerve, replies, no, no! It may be a necessity in some cases, but there is everything to discourage it, and good policy should avoid it. Unless your case is very strong, or you can use strong personal influence, or have some strong hold on some very wealthy man, you will long toil in vain. I do not think the College Society would endorse an application from Northfield at present. That institution has hardly come to the stage which their rules require. Several institutions already endorsed are in urgent need of the quotas which they have been warranted to expect, and the officers of the society are desirous of completing their quotas. It is harder to awaken an interest in this than in almost any other benevolent cause. There is a very general feeling at the East that western colleges ought not to be so dependent as they are on eastern benevolence. In view of the situation in Minnesota I suggest: Have an academy for both sexes, high-toned in religon, morals and scholarship—economical and vigorous. Enlist the

churches in it; get all the money for it that you can without begging for it as a pauper. Aim this academy towards the college of the future, and grow it up into the college of the future. Don't attempt to develop the plan faster than your constituency, your resources, your students and your own educational work. Let what you have in your state grow thriftily and naturally and substantially into what you are to have. Don't scheme, don't beg, but simply make your work grow." All this is good, sensible advice, on general principles. But scarcely so the further suggestions like these: " Lay the pecuniary foundations now in the natural resources of the state. Secure land, as much as you can by gift and some, if necessary, by purchase. A few thousand dollars wisely laid out now will lay the foundation for a great fund in twenty years. The best way is to make a town for the college. Let a few enterprising christian families associate for the purpose. Let them secure land enough and set apart sufficient to found a college, and keep it inviolably for that purpose. Make a christian place for the college, begin a school and develop its property as you develop the school. If your academy was at first located elsewhere, move it to the new town in due time, if thought best. Northfield may be the best place for your college, but it seems to me you have not preëmpted sufficient foundations there and cannot now. If I wanted to make a college in Minnesota, I think I

should get twenty good families and start for woods or prairie, even though you would give me Northfield to begin with. The task of building up a college on so small an original foundation as you have, and so depending on the benevolence of your churches, and such aid as when you have grown to it you may beg at the East, is immense, and the main part of it will come on the president. He must be able to do all things, and do without all things, if he has to beg into being a good college."

For some reason, not much heed appears to have been given to this advice, and very soon we find the newly elected president resorting to "begging," and away down East at that; with an outcome also which abundantly justified the policy, proving that here was a leader, who knew no such word as fail, whose business it was not to follow precedents, but to make them; and illustrating anew the fact that the chief constituent is always to be found in "the man behind the gun." As soon as possible after the inaugural services with their most hearty and effectual endorsement made by liberal subscriptions; that is, as soon as he could leave his pastorate, this eager seeker for friends and funds (not knowing in the least what experiences awaited him there), was ready to take his departure for New England; though primarily to secure the countenance of the College Aid Society, whose annual meeting was at hand. But, through the recent demise of its secretary, nothing came of this attempt.

Fortified with but a single letter of introduction, eastern Massachusetts was soon visited, with various calls made in Boston and towns surrounding. Somehow, the spring before, it had "happened" that in Mr. Strong's presence mention had been made of a Mr. Carleton, a resident of Charlestown, as one both possessed of ample means and the disposition to use them for the advancement of worthy objects. It also "happened" that a son-in-law of this same individual, Rev. A. K. Packard, was pastor of the Anoka Congregational church and trustee of Northfield College. What then more natural than that at the time of the inauguration, Mr. Strong should put the question to Mr. Packard (what was it but by the spirit of prophecy?): "What would you say to having a Carleton College in Minnesota?" The prompt and cheerful response came: "I don't know but it would be a good thing." By request, a letter of introduction to this father-in-law was given. When the fitting time arrived a call was made at the office of Mr. Carleton. The establishment was a large one, the growth of years from the very humblest beginnings, employed some hundreds of hands, and was devoted to the manufacture of lamps, chandeliers, gas fixtures, and brass utensils in general. The letter was presented and read, evoking the remark, "I see you would like some money." The rejoinder was most politic, "I am not asking for any now, but I have hoped you would become inter-

ested in our college, upon learning more about it." After a few minutes' conversation concerning his daughter and grandchildren in Minnesota, the interview ended with no plan or thought of when or how, if ever, a second meeting would occur.

Later in the week inquiry was made at a ministerial agency in the city for an opportunity to preach the next Sunday, with an assignment made, behold! to Winthrop church, Charlestown; and who should be found in the audience and a member, but Mr. Carleton, who at the close of the morning service, greeted the preacher cordially, introduced him to a Miss Willis*, and they invited him home after

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*Mrs. Sarah E. Northrop, of Oak Park, Ill., kindly furnishes a biographical sketch of Miss Willis, her cousin, from which this note is prepared.

"Susan Willis was born in Shutesbury, Mass., in April, 1818. Her father, who was a cousin of the poet, N. P. Willis, died of yellow fever, while on a business trip to New Orleans. Her mother was a practical, sensible Christian woman of the veritable New England type of character. The younger cousins looked to Susan as their ideal and pattern in gentleness, goodness and unselfish devotion to others. We all loved her for her own sake, she was so gentle, so unobtrusive, so charitable, so Christ-like. Once in going from Boston to Springfield, I overheard the conversation of two gentleman sitting behind me. One asked: 'Do you know Miss Willis, of Boston, who does so much good with her means, in such quiet ways; who provides libraries for Sunday-schools, and does so much for destitute churches?' Upon the Shutesbury church she bestowed some six thousand dollars. Besides the ten thousand dollars to pay the debt on 'Willis Hall,' her gifts to and for the college aggregated at least five thousand dollars. The first of her ancestors in this country, John Hunting, came to Dedham, Mass., in 1638, and was one of the founders of the church there, and its first ruling elder. He was active in religious and town affairs until his death, at the age of 92, April 12, 1689. To the historian, Dedham is a place of much more

the afternoon service, to dine with them. A pleasant visit followed, with many questions asked and answered concerning the West, Minnesota and the new college. Mrs. Carleton was an invalid, and a quasi-pastoral visit was had with her. As the guest departed he was invited to drop in at the office next day. Miss Willis was then found present, who proved to be Mr. Carleton's long-tried, most faithful and efficient chief-assistant, in various ways wielding a profound influence over him, and always certain to give stimulus to his better impulses. Before the call closed the startling interrogation was put, "What would you do with a little money, if it should be given to you now?" To which quoth the president, "Money is most needed now for current expenses." Whereupon Mr. Carleton continued, "I guess I'll have to tell you what *she* says," glancing towards Miss Willis; "she

than ordinary interest, for here was established, by vote of a town meeting held January 1, 1642, the first public school in America. The founders fully believed 'that the good education of children is of singular behoofe and benefit to any commonwealth.' The first name in the document is that of John Hunting. Hon. J. W. Dickinson, for many years secretary of the State Board of Education, said of it: 'As this was the first law of the kind ever passed by any community of persons, or by any state, Massachusetts may claim the honor of having originated the free public school.' It is certainly interesting to learn to what noble and far-seeing ancestors Miss Willis could trace her lineage. The doctrine that moral qualities are transmitted finds here pleasing confirmation. Miss Willis was a niece of Mrs. Carleton, and for more than forty years in the family; and also closely associated in his daily business with Mr. Carleton, to whom she was married, March 11, 1875. She died of consumption, March 23, 1876."

says that if I'll give you $1,000, she'll give you $500; and I think I'll have to do it." A check was drawn by Miss Willis for the whole amount at once. Nor was this the end, for Mr. Carleton made the earnest request that this same "beggar" from the West, who had made no public allusion to his college, remain and preach at the Charlestown church the next Sunday also. Though the president's plan had been to take sooner his departure from the city, with a strong suspicion that something would "happen" if he remained, he concluded to accept the invitation. As before, dinner and an hour or two of friendly intercourse were had at the Carleton home. Early the week following, a call was made at the warerooms of the Hallett & Davis Company, where an offer was made of any piano that might be selected for the college, at half-price; which piece of good fortune being reported to his two friends at the office, he was asked, "Has anybody lifted the other end of that piano?" "No, sir, I have not asked any one." At once Miss Willis said: "I don't think he better go home without it, do you?" and then she added: "If you will give $100.00 I will give $200.00." A smile lit up his whole face as Mr. Carleton quickly responded, "I will do it." Thus was secured, without cost to the institution, the first piano it ever owned. So also ended the first, though by no means the last transaction with these noble and generous co-partners in good works.

Surely, this could not but be regarded as a most auspicious beginning for a financial campaign, and who could help concluding that providence was on the side of this latest competitor for funds so sorely needed for the intellectual and spiritual betterment of the West? But! how sudden and abrupt was the descent from these few cheering hours of sunlight to the blackness of darkness. Leaving Boston on Friday of that week, December 23, so near the glad Christmas season, the president stopped at Hartford, Conn., for a call upon friends. After dining with his seminary classmate, Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, pastor of the Asylum Hill church, and calling upon Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, he presented a letter of introduction to Rev. Collins Stone, superintendent of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, who was found just entering his carriage for a drive. It appears that after driving some distance, and visiting the residence of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mr. Stone turned homeward, expecting to cross the railway track at Sigourney street. He came to the track, stopped, looked towards the express train approaching from New Haven, and evidently thought he had time to cross. His horse had been taught, whenever about to start, to prance a little and then go. The consequence this time was that the carriage was exactly on the track when it was swept away from the horse, thrown upon the engine with its contents, and carried more than seven hundred feet before the

train could be stopped. Mr. Stone was found lifeless from a blow upon the head, while his companion was unconscious and apparently at death's door, having received several cuts upon his head and face, his back being seriously injured, the bones of the left leg and ankle badly fractured, three fingers broken and the flesh of the hand torn. The victims of the accident were carried to the station in the baggage car and from thence, Mr. Stone being recognized, to the institution. Four surgeons were in attendance during the night, but, while the facial wounds were cared for, until the next day nothing was done for the fractured leg, since it was deemed impossible that the sufferer could survive until morning. The Boston morning papers reported the accident, and the evening papers announced Mr. Strong's death as having occurred at half past eight Friday night. It was mentioned in the pulpit of Winthrop church where he had preached the two preceding Sabbaths, and fervent prayer was offered for "the widow in the distant West." When Mr. Twichell, who had been in attendance much of Saturday, called on Sabbath morning, his classmate recognized him and in perplexity inquired, "Twichell, where am I? What has happened?" The reply was: "Well, James, there has been a railroad accident and you are hurt, but you must now keep quiet, and not ask another question. We are doing what we can for you and you shall know all about it by and by." Several days passed of

intense suffering and only partial consciousness. His brother Henry, a distinguished army-surgeon, arrived from Wisconsin on Wednesday, but it was not until Thursday that Mrs. Strong could reach his bedside to be installed as nurse, having left in Minnesota a babe but two months old.

Mr. Twichell furnishes these interesting reminiscences of that eventful day:

Inviting his caller to ride with him and return to tea, Mr. Stone stepped back to the door and called out: "Set a plate for a visitor at supper,—a friend from the West," and off they started. Therefore it was that when an hour later they were carried in,—one dead and the other apparently dying,—the latter was a person of whom nothing was known, excepting that he was from the West. It is a fact worthy of mention here, that down to the present time, President Strong has no recollection of anything whatsoever, between his setting out on the drive, and his recovery of consciousness some thirty-six hours afterward. That evening, for some forgotten reason, in anticipation of the usual time, the Sunday School Christmas festival of the church of which I was pastor was held. In the midst of the proceedings, while the gifts from the tree were being distributed and all was merry, some one came up quickly to me and in an agitated whisper, communicated the dreadful news that Principal Stone and an unknown gentleman in his company had been run over by a railroad train, and both killed. At once I thought of President Strong, and without an instant's delay, started for Mr. Stone's house near by;—in my excitement going as I recall,

hatless. Arriving there I found all confusion and dismay. Mr. Stone was dead. The other I then learned was not, but was only just alive. He had been brought to the house because he was with Mr. Stone, but who he was nobody knew. I thought I did, and was conducted to the room into which he had been taken. Yes, it was James Strong! He lay in his clothes, on the outside of the bed, scarcely breathing, and wholly unconscious. For several hours it was by the doctors deemed probable, was indeed scarcely doubted, that his internal injuries would prove fatal. After awhile, however, there was a rally of his vital forces, and there began to be more hope for him."*

It could not but be that by so tragic an experience befalling a stranger amongst us, our good Hartford people were deeply affected, and much drawn out in their kindly feeling toward him. He was, too, in a peculiar manner associated in their thoughts with Principal Stone,—a man greatly honored and beloved,—whose death was a public sorrow. When, the Sunday before he left us to return to his Minnesota home, Mr. Strong preached in our Asylum Hill church, though obliged by his broken ankle to speak resting one knee on a chair, a great many besides those of our own congregation were present, eager to hear one in whom, for such a cause, so deep an interest had been taken by the whole community. President Strong had said to me, just before the accident: "If there were any way in the world to get money for that

*His physician, Dr. P. W. Ellsworth, afterward said to him: "Mr. Strong, you owe your life to this single fact that you had not poisoned your blood with tobacco or whiskey. Had you used either it would have turned the scale against you."

college but this dreadful way of begging, how glad and thankful I would be to take it!" Recalling this to him, two or three years later, I asked him if he would be willing to earn another fifty thousand dollars for it, by being run over by a railroad train; at which he shook his head a good deal doubtfully, and said: "I should wish the assurance that this is the Lord's will concerning me."

There happened a thing to me at a subsequent period, that as incidentally and in a striking manner arising from the events I have been rehearsing, it may not be amiss for me, by way of appendix, to relate. One summer, not many years ago, I was on a pedestrian tour with my friend, Mark Twain, in Switzerland. It was our wont in our long days' walks to entertain one another with various discourse,—various narrative,—often with tales of personal reminiscence. I chanced one day to call up out of the past this foregoing story of President Strong, which I told at length, in all its particulars in minute detail, making as much of a story of it as I could, there being a plenty of time. I was just finishing it, had just reached its dramatic climax,—Mr. Carleton's fifty thousand dollars,—when a sharp turn in the road brought us abruptly face to face with President Strong himself! so that I was able, after a momentary pause of speechless astonishment, to say: "And here is the very man! President Strong, let me introduce you." He was also there on a pedestrian tour, yet neither of us knew that the other was in the country. My friend was something of a believer in telepathy; and as presently we resumed our journey, he said: "You felt him coming. That's the reason why that story rose to the surface just now."

March had arrived before this sorely stricken couple could set out upon their return homeward. After three months the president was able, only with the greatest difficulty, to move about with the aid of crutches; while for a year it was necessary to depend upon the assistance of either crutches or cane. Nor from that calamitous day to this, though some thirty-three years have come and gone, have the severe internal injuries then received ceased to make themselves well-nigh constantly felt in various trying limitations and bodily ills; with all this added to the already chronic diseased condition of the organs of sight. Let it not be forgotten that whatever achievements President Strong has ever made in Carleton's behalf have been wrought out in despite of these vexatious impediments and these heavy burdens of physical infirmity. For the most part they have been borne in silence.

And now for the almost incredible sequel. It was to give the greater point and emphasis to this, and not to glorify or excite sympathy for the individual, that the facts just cited have been recalled. Let it be suggested again that though a host of earnest-hearted ones have endured trial, sorrow and pain in the service of country or the Kingdom, surely seldom has the vicarious element been more noticeable than here; the individual suffering loss in order that to the many greater good might accrue. At least, scarcely ever has the connection been so close, so marked, so altogether un-

mistakable, between the pain of the one and the profit of the other. For the fact can scarcely be gainsaid that if that Hartford casualty had not occurred, and so the president had returned safe and sound, hale and hearty, the munificent Carleton donation to the college (not to name other gifts which, directly or indirectly, are tracable to the same source of inspiration), had never been made. As Miss Willis judged: "It must have been the work of the Holy Spirit upon his heart." The theology may not have been of the highest order, the logic may not have been sound, the inference may not have been demanded or even rational; yet, in the mind of this devout and successful man of affairs the matter stood in this fashion: Of course he was greatly shocked and deeply impressed by the intelligence of the death of the clergyman, the college president, with whom he had held much pleasant intercourse, and from whom he had parted only a few hours before. And then, when the tidings came that he was still alive, might even recover, and thus carry forward the great task to which he so recently had been set apart, it seemed passing strange, the next thing to the miraculous. And what did it mean? What was the divine purpose in sparing his life? The inference was drawn that evidently the Lord had some important work for Mr. Strong to do; and also that he himself, as a Christian man blessed with a goodly bank account, in this weighty matter must by no means fail to be

a co-worker with the Lord. His conclusion was to undertake to do something handsome in the way of endowment. The first definite statement of what might be expected appears in a letter from Miss Willis, who wrote March 25, 1871 (but woman-like, in a postscript): "Should Mr. Carleton be blessed with health a few weeks or months longer, I think we have reason to hope he may endow Northfield College with $50,000." April 4, from the same hand came the information that the gift was certain, nor was it long before a remittance of $15,000 actually arrived, to be followed a few days later by a second draft for $10,000, and then another for the final $25,000. Within the space of six weeks the entire amount was on deposit in a Faribault bank! It constituted the marvel of the day for all that region, and was the largest sum which up to that time had ever been bestowed upon a western institution of learning. And this though President Merriman had said, "No, no! To make an effort is preposterous!"

It may safely be left to the reader's imagination to picture the thoughts and feelings which had filled the minds and hearts of the friends of the college during the almost six months intervening between that thrilling inauguration day and the reception of these almost incredible glad tidings. At the beginning a well known and trusted leader secured, ready at once to enter upon his work, with a large sum subscribed for the relief of the strait-

ened finances; thus speedily restoring shattered hopes, like bringing life from the dead. Next his departure eastward, with little known of what was occurring, whether success or failure was attending the great venture; then the startling, sickening intelligence of the accident; the president dead or dying, or if his life was spared, likely to be for life a physical wreck; and when he appeared again in Faribault, with little in his condition to restore hope and courage. And what did it all mean? Was it a cruel mockery of providence? Why these so many alternations between hope and fear? And so when a veritable windfall was announced, a gift that then seemed larger than a half-million would to-day, it is no wonder that the multitude were incredulous, even unwilling to believe any good news. Too many times already had they been deceived by false hopes. And such natural skepticism manifested itself in Northfield, when one day in May a handbill scattered broadcast called the citizens together, saying: "Fifty thousand dollars for Northfield College! Come out to-night and hear the story." From not a few the response took the form of a shake of the head coupled with a knowing look, supposing the school was really defunct; suspicious that some trick was to be sprung; an attempt to be made to raise the preposterous sum named. "H'm! Another scheme to get subscriptions!" It was found necessary to make the plain declaration that the figures given stood for

a donation actually in hand. So a great gathering was held in Wheaton's hall, at which Hon. S. W. Furber presided, and addresses were made—of course to a jubilant audience—by the president, supported upon crutches; by Revs. A. K. Packard, E. M. Williams, Richard Hall, M. A. Munson, J. F. Wilcox and Hon. Chas. A. Wheaton. So astoundingly felicitous did the situation seem, that even some of the trustees present were inclined to conclude that their days of stress and anxiety were over. But Mr. Williams warned them, and all others who might share their over-sanguine anticipation, that this was not the end of giving; was only the beginning, since "a college always needs more. It is like a hungry dog; you throw him a piece of meat, he swallows it down with a gulp and then looks at you just as wistfully for more." The years since have abundantly established the wisdom of those words.

Nevertheless, the long and dreary and most trying days of probation were at length really at an end. Abundance of hardest work was still in store, accompanied with pinching times; but no more occasion for timidity and hesitation because of possible collapse. With wise and resolute grappling with each difficulty as it arose, from henceforth only good cheer was in order. Night and winter were past, it was now daybreak and springtime. With such a reputation both West and East, with a leader and organizer so well equipped for his task,

possessed of such a substantial beginning of financial resources; ultimate success might wisely almost be taken for granted. But during the same days of rejoicing other unmistakable tokens of prosperity were visible. In May the president took up his residence in Northfield, while during the summer the walls of the long-expected stone building were actually rising at length. The catalogue of 1870-1 named a faculty of 5, followed by a register of 110 students, of whom 75 were "gentlemen" and 35 were "ladies." The college department had attained to a membership of 6, the freshman class numbering 5. The closing pages of this document bear an announcement entitled, "Mr. Carleton's Donation," and "Change of Name;" and give the action taken by the board in relation thereto. The trustees say in part: "At the time this college started there seemed no reason to suppose that it would be exempt from the trials and embarrassments to which similar enterprises are usually subjected. It was felt to be a great undertaking, one that would involve years of sacrifice and patience and toil. Still it was the conviction of Christian men that the necessities of the time demanded an institution which should attempt to set up a high standard of education for the youth of our state; and especially aid in raising up recruits for the Gospel ministry. It would be in vain to deny that there have been dark days in the brief period since our college began. Yet, in the most trying circum-

stances we have been sustained by the belief that God's hand was in this work. If this be so, the college cannot fail. If this enterprise be not for God's glory, we do not wish it to succeed. The gift of Mr. Carleton fills us with joyful surprise and deep gratitude. We accept it as an indication that God calls us to prosecute this work with fresh zeal. While we acknowledge our indebtedness to the donor, we would heartily thank our Heavenly Father, the giver of this and every good gift. The form of this donation, in funds at once available, renders it of peculiar value to us at the present point in our history. As a board of trust we shall endeavor to use it wisely; and we are especially gratified at the manner of the gift, full liberty being allowed us to apply it as the interests of the college may, in our judgment, demand. So far from feeling that there is little more to be done, we feel an increased responsibility and a new readiness to toil and give for the college. It will be our pleasure, with the donor's consent, to give his name henceforth to the institution, that as he has so greatly added to its early resources, so it may in future years perpetuate his memory."

We are constrained to quote here the glowing words—prophetic as well as historic—of Rev. Dr. Lyman Whiting,* in a notable address at Carleton's anniversary, June, 1871.

* For sixty years Dr. Whiting has been a gospel preacher, and although an octogenarian since 1900, is still in the pas-

"We are assembled not far from the geographical center of the continent. The schools and all the treasures for learning are upon one side of us. A realm of unmeasured possibilities on the other. We come here to look into a cradle in which, we think, lies an infant of priceless promise. It is an American college, just come to a specific name and place in the great college family. We look to see it make this Minnesota town a christian Athens, drawing the young men and maidens, by the inspiration of letters and science, from all the wide region around us. How wide this state is, one of your ministers has told us.* 'Her territory is capable of division into as many as sixty-four several parts, each of which should be as large as the state of Rhode Island. She out-measures Massachusetts eleven times, and she might twice absorb Louisiana or Cuba. Her area exceeds that of England and Scotland together; and it is more than twice that of Holland, Greece and Belgium combined.' Her natural resources are beyond estimate; the climate, beauty of scenery, fertility, forests, quarries, mines, 'water-power, vast, immense and perhaps unparalleled in the universality of its distribution, unless by New England.' In the midst of such a state, of such vastness in all its measure-

torate at East Charlemont, Mass. Both at the East and in the West—in city and in country—he has rendered faithful service, never being out of the pulpit more than four consecutive Sundays. Having a strong and vigorous style, he has written much for the press, and has been in frequent demand for installation sermons, historical addresses and commencement orations. President Strong says respecting him: "For more than forty years an intimate personal fellowship with Dr. Whiting has been to me a constant source of intellectual and spiritual inspiration."

* Rev. M. A. Munson.

ments (except its means for culture), you plant this college. It is almost on the border of a new world; truly on the frontier of the half of a continent yet to be filled with men. Your story of experience is not a common one. It *had* a remarkable prototype, long time ago. In some essential particulars your beginnings are repetitions of elder members in the national family of colleges. Let me relate: Close by the water's edge on the slope of land from Bunker's Hill, and on the *western* side, stands a granite obelisk; a single shaft, fifteen feet high, four feet at the base and half as large at the summit. It was hewn by special permission from the quarry of 'The Bunker Hill Monument Association,' and so is kindred stone to that majestic *Word of Liberty* which rises a few furlongs distant from the one we describe. On it a name is carved in 'high relief,' said to be the first experiment of that kind of work on granite in this country. It is upon the face of the shaft looking over the ocean to the old England from whence *he* came. Harvard is the name. * * * On the opposite side, toward Cambridge, and exchanging glimpses with the spires of the university which his timely gifts created, is a Latin inscription, * * * in touching, grateful remembrance of *his great deed*—the planting, one hundred and ninety years before, of the little germ, in the unknown wilderness—the first New World college; a Congregational college.

"From the parcel of ground holding that stone could have been seen when erected, the roof of a plain old mansion, in which sometime dwelt the famed orator, proposing, 'tis said, this grateful

memorial, and whose eloquent tribute to the revered benefactor, at its placing, enshrine it and its subject in American literature—Edward Everett; and in which, after his removal to high civil stations, and then to the presidency of the university, lived for a series of years a prosperous, benevolent, Christian merchant, whose name most of you have learned—William Carleton. * * *

"Congregational care for true learning began two hundred and forty years ago, 'on the wild New England shore;' and so a few months ago, in the middle of the vast continent, fifteen hundred miles from John Harvard's grave, a fellow-townsman of the founder and god-sire of the first American college, surprises the world by planting (and gratitude already enshrines his name upon it) another sapling of the grand old stock—a New England college.

"* * * * Friends and benefactors: Looking from this joyful day into the coming two hundred years—mating you in length of days to those now attained by your prototypes—dare you doubt that these notable analogies as to origin and infantile struggle, shall perpetuate themselves in better and higher parallels? Who can predict otherwise of what the coming two-and-a-half centuries will bring to pass upon this spot, where such beginnings were made, and upon which a second Charlestown benefactor—with the largeness of heart and faith in the care of the church for true learning, so ennobling to our fathers—has received and established a struggling college consecrated 'to Christ and his church,' and in doing it has endowed one more human name with immortal gratitude?"

In this connection it is interesting to recall the fact that in the list of queries presented to the board by Mr. Strong, before accepting the presidency to which they had elected him, was one as to the conditions under which he might be at liberty to promise to change the name of the college; and that he went east upon that most eventful (almost fatal also) first quest for funds, empowered to connect it with the bestowal of $50,000!

After thus setting forth somewhat in detail the capital event of achievement of this decade, with which it also opened, it remains to narrate with much greater brevity the further steps of progress witnessed before its close. No one of these, or perhaps all combined, equaled in importance the first, but certainly taken in the aggregate they are in full keeping with it. Thus, as was fitting and necessary, the great donation was followed in due season by divers considerable, though less conspicuous, gifts; so that just two years from the date of his inauguration, the president was able to report to the conference the financial standing of the institution as follows: Endowment, $61,080; building and real estate, $43,464; bills receivable, $12,504; total, $127,236. Deducting debts, $16,314 (money borrowed for the completion of the new building), $110,206. In 1873 Miss Willis bestowed $10,000 to pay the indebtedness upon the hall, then finished and occupied, which fittingly from henceforth was to bear her name; the next year $13,000 more were

secured in thrifty, great-hearted New England; and the year following that, $15,000 additional in the same bountiful region. Prior to 1876 the benefactions had amounted to $141,000, of which $70,000, almost one-half, represented the lavish affection of the two immortals among the early friends of the college: William Carleton and Susan Willis. During that year Charles Boswell, of West Hartford, Connecticut, donated $5,000 as a student-aid fund and at an earlier date Dr. H. N. Brinsmade of Newark, New Jersey, had been the giver of a like sum. By June of the closing year of this period the endowment had climbed to $97,502, including an annuity of $8,000, and two prize funds amounting to $644. In addition to this were real estate now worth $55,240; apparatus, etc., to the value of $19,333; and sundry items, $3,803; making a grand total of $175,576; or with an indebtedness of $4,752 deducted, of $170,327. This really handsome sum was mainly the fruit of the industry, energy and skill of the president. And how marvelous the change since the date of his election, when all there was to show for the $36,572 subscribed in Northfield and collected by Mr. Seccombe in the state at large, was the campus, the ex-hotel and furniture costing $16,163.66, unpaid pledges (too many of them never to be paid), $8,722, and *a debt* to the teachers amounting to nearly a half-year's salary. Especial mention should be made of a canvass in 1875 in Minnesota for

$20,000 wherewith to endow the chair of physical science. It will be interesting to note the names of the various cities and villages which shared in the giving, and the amounts pledged by each:

Northfield	$7,785	Albert Lea	$600
Minneapolis	4,000	Owatonna	440
Excelsior	2,000	Red Wing	275
Austin	1,125	Lake City	200
Winona	1,080	Faribault	200
St. Paul	1,075	St. Charles	150
Mankato	670	Other Towns	395

During these same ten years the number of buildings devoted to college uses advanced from two to five. For more than five years the transformed American House constituted "the college," though at an early day a structure, originally utilized as a store, was removed to the same neighborhood and was reconstructed into fitness for self-boarding. As we saw, early in 1867 the board voted the erection of a roomy and comely edifice of brick, which for good and sufficient reasons never materalized. Two tedious years passed before, with a change of material decided upon, the corner-stone was laid with *eclat;* though with only a dead halt following in building operations for two years more. But finally, under the impulse of the election of a president, the walls were completed and the roof was put in place, with the dedication following in due season. An indebtedness incurred was presently met by a gift of $10,000 from Miss Willis. Provision

was thus made for a chapel, recitation rooms, a number of dormitories for men upon the third floor, a library, cabinet, and also, for a season, a chemical laboratory in the basement. What had been "the college" straightway shriveled into "Ladies' Hall." The Seccombe house was purchased in 1874, destined to come to fame as "Music Hall"; and the same year the campus was enlarged from twenty acres to twenty-five. Before the close of this period the library had increased to 2,000 volumes, with the beginning also made for a library fund as well as for a collection of geological specimens.

The Astronomical Observatory.—A third addition to the list of college buildings remains to be mentioned, which, though relatively small and inexpensive, probably far beyond any other played a part in spreading the name and fame of Carleton. The reference is to the "old" observatory, the monument also almost exclusively of the genius and enthusiasm of Professor Payne, who appears to have been born for the performance of such a task as this. When a boy a copy of Smith's Astronomy held him bewitched for weeks. Arrived at man's estate, a telescope was purchased, which also was brought with him to Minnesota; where he soon became superintendent of schools in Dodge county and editor of the "Minnesota Teacher." He had entered the faculty as head of the department of mathematics and astronomy, but while then and

ever since a master in the former realm, in turning to the latter his heart was always certain to kindle to a flame. Soon a summer's vacation was passed in the Cincinnati observatory, with visits also made to other points where excellent astronomical instruments were in use; with longings resulting for similar appliances for his own use, which later developed into a belief that in some way he could procure the same; and finally into a determination to make a resolute attempt in that direction. In those primitive days of extreme poverty, in the midst of so many imperative needs, a scheme like this could easily be made to seem preposterous. However, conferring with President Strong upon the matter, the two were soon in perfect accord, even to this decision: "What we have shall, first, as to quality be of the very best, and after that, size shall be considered." A telescope, a sidereal clock, and a transit instrument, were the three desiderata, with a building fashioned to their uses.

In September, 1876, was taken the first step towards building an observatory. President Strong and Professor Payne, passing over a field of stubble, climbed a high-board fence into a pasture not then owned by the college, and selected a site for the new observatory where the gymnasium now stands. Both liked the location, though it seemed to the former rather distant from Willis Hall, the only school building then on the campus. Two years later, the first observatory was completed and

supplied with instruments of the very best make the country could furnish. They were small, but of ample size for illustration in teaching college astronomy, and for such original work as could be undertaken in addition to regular college duties.

The way the college came into possession of this first astronomical outfit is indeed marvelous. When thought of now, more than a quarter of a century later, it seems more like a fairy tale than real history in the life of the young college. The first astronomical clock, costing $500, was the gift of a generous friend; the three-inch transit instrument, meantime clock, chronometer and a full set of meteorological instruments came in a similar way; but the 8¼ inch equatorial telescope was purchased from Alvan Clark & Sons of Cambridge, at a cost of nearly $3,000. When the order was given the college had no money for such use, and the trustees would order the purchase only on the condition that the president could see the way for making the payment. Mr. Clark was much interested in the venture of a college then not ten years old, and he promised to wait one year and a half for his pay. Before the note matured gifts had been received for this purpose, so that the obligation was discharged even before the appointed day. The telescope was put into its place in December, 1878, and Mr. Clark said of it: "The glass is one of the best, if not the very best, I have ever made." The same glass, now in the new

observatory, is still doing perfect service after steady use for more than twenty-five years.

The next important step related to the mathematical library, and to meteorological instruments. One generous Northfield friend gave his attention to both of these needs, and accurate meteorological records were begun at once. As a result the observatory was made a government station for regular reports, and later it was recognized as the center of a state voluntary service, and the government furnished a regular observer, which was the first of such state services thus adopted in the United States. About the same time an excellent mathematical library was loaned to the observatory, and this was the beginning of the large collection of books now possessed, covering fairly well the subjects of mathematics and general astronomy.

Time-Signals.—The first electric time-signals in the Northwest were sent out from Northfield, October 23, 1877; and soon nearly all the railway companies having general offices in the Twin Cities adopted the Carleton College time, finding it reliable and accurate. The form of these signals has not been changed, but is now in general use everywhere. Their adoption was brought about in this way: While work on the first observatory building was in progress, it occurred one day that an official of the railroad running through Northfield put to Professor Payne the question: "How can we get accurate time for the running of our

trains?" and was informed that presently it could be had at this observatory; with the further assurance given in response to an inquiry, that the time furnished would not vary a half-second from absolute accuracy; which close approximation to perfection was pronounced eminently satisfactory. As soon as the instruments were in place the time was sent daily to the headquarters of this railroad at noon exact, nor was it long before various other roads centering in St. Paul and Minneapolis sought the same highly valued opportunity to set their clocks by the stars, and besides were ready to pay a handsome sum for the boon. From that time to the present from 7,000 to 15,000 miles of railway have been satisfactorily served. After a few years the Western Union Telegraph Company, jealous of this rival and plotting its destruction, refused the use of its wires and offered to do the same work gratis. The attempt, however, met with failure, for fortunately the wires of a rival company had been strung within a few miles of the observatory, and only a short branch line was needed to maintain communication with the two cities, which line also our enterprising astronomer constructed at his own expense. Moreover, for several years the observatory was headquarters for the government weather signal-service, with Professor Payne as director.

We come next to a notice of the marked enlargement of the teaching force of the college; even more

vital to its prosperity than buildings and endowment; since without a lofty standard of excellence here, all else is but hollow and deceitful show. For three years Professor Goodhue had patiently and efficiently borne the heavy burdens and performed the varied tasks which had fallen to his lot as pioneer, with two or three assistants. Next came Mr. Strong to be not only president, but also professor of mental and moral philosophy; and the next year, 1871, William W. Payne was chosen professor of mathematics and astronomy. It was in 1874 that Miss Margaret J. Evans entered the faculty as preceptress and teacher of modern languages, thus completing the illustrious quartet, easily chief and unrivaled among Carleton's builders. After two years the advent occurred of Alice L. Armsby, teacher of Latin, who soon gained the esteem and warm regard of all; and of Lyman B. Sperry, M. D., who exchanged the excitements and manifold responsibilities of an Indian agent at Ft. Berthold, Dakota, for the chair of physical science. Soon after appear the names of John B. Clark, professor of political economy and history (now of Columbia university), and as the decade was closing, of Rev. George Huntington, from a pastorate in Oak Park, Illinois, to be professor of logic and rhetoric, and instructor in elocution. Omitting some names of those whose stay was brief, mention must be made of Dwight C. Rice, now of Los Angeles, Cal., the head and practically the

founder of the music department; Mrs. Mary J. Boies (afterwards Mrs. Rice), matron and teacher of calisthenics; and Anna T. Lincoln, matron for some years, though more recently known as superintendent of the domestic department. As setting forth the quite phenomenal development of this phase of college activity, the catalogue of 1879-80 contains no less than 13 names of "faculty and instructors," in place of the paltry 3 of ten years before.

A review of the increase in student attendance is almost equally satisfactory. During the sixties the intellectual grade was simply that of the average academy. Not many had in view any extended course of study, and quite a large proportion devoted themselves to books only during the winter months. Until 1870 no college class had been formed, and this because no material for one was at hand. The catalogue of five years later contains the names of 256 different students, of whom 17 are in the college proper, 84 in the preparatory department, 136 in the English department, and 70 in the musical department. Five years later still, these were the numbers in the various departments: college, 61; preparatory, 100; English, 112; musical, 77; a total of 304 different students during the year. The first class graduated from the college in 1874, consisting of two members, James J. Dow, and Myra A. Brown. At the end of ten years from the opening of the school, no less than

793 had been under tuition for a longer or shorter time.

A few miscellaneous, though by no means insignificant items remain to be mentioned. These five colleges under Congregational auspices were incorporated during the seventies, as against the eleven of the decade preceding: Doane, Drury, Colorado, Smith and Wellesley. The state university in point of growth was fairly outdone by Carleton, since its 9 teachers and 245 students in the opening year of the period, had only advanced to 17 and 308 respectively. In Latin and preparatory studies, there had been a falling off from 245 to 108. As yet no signs appeared that this institution had much of prosperity in store. Three deaths occurred of which special mention must be made. Rev. Charles Galpin, a forerunner and pioneer for education in Minnesota, ascended to his reward in 1872. A "reformer before the reformation" he may well be deemed, and as such should be numbered with the worthies. He labored and others entered into his labors. William Carleton and Susan Willis (she having not long before become Mrs. Carleton) finished their course on earth only a few months apart, she dying in March and he in December of 1876. It is difficult indeed, if not impossible, to say to which of these two the college owes most. The sums connected with his name are larger, yet her gifts also reach goodly proportions; and besides, only the Great Searcher of hearts can say

how much of what he bestowed was imparted under the inspiration of this, his good angel; almost his other and better self. Considering the time, the manner and the outcome of their united benefactions, the debt of gratitude owed can scarcely be too highly estimated. This biographical statement appeared in print at the time:

"On the fifth of December, 1876, in the eightieth year of his age, the munificent benefactor of the college, William Carleton, departed this life. He was a man quiet and simple in his manners, retiring in disposition, yet decided in character, unswerving in integrity, and of earnest Christian faith. His life began in Haverhill, Mass., where he served seven years as apprentice to a tinman. When twenty-one he went to Charlestown to follow his trade; and after a few years opened a small shop and store on Washington street, Boston, where he began the manufacture of hand-lamps. Prosperity attended him, and removing to Beach street, he gradually enlarged his business, until his manufactory of lamps, chandeliers and gas fixtures gave employment to about three hundred workmen. His benevolence began in early life and increased with his income, embracing in its objects not only the poor at home, but the needy far away. No worthy applicant was turned from his door unaided. To his own church, to foreign missions, to home missions, to the cause of education in the West and the South, his gifts were in the aggregate very large. Many

feeble churches struggling to complete a new sanctuary received from him needed assistance; and to several institutions of learning his aid was liberally given. But the one generous deed which will secure the record of his name in history, was the donation to this college in 1871 of $50,000. The influences tending to this result were quite varied. but in them all the providence of God was specially manifest. The amount came without the least ostentation, without any conditions, and in the most available form. The board of trustees unanimously requested permission to bestow his name upon the institution. Other gifts were added, and from him and other members of his family the college has received in all nearly $70,000. We can never cease to be grateful that so early in its history the college, through his benevolence, received such assurance of life and permanent usefulness; or cease to honor the memory of one in whose character so many of the Christian virtues were most nobly exemplified."*

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*A daughter-in-law, Mrs. Bertha J. Carleton, adds some facts which attest his native force of character. "Two years after the erection of his first factory, he determined to introduce power, and had an engine built for his purpose by M. W. Baldwin, the founder of the 'Baldwin Locomotive Works,' in Philadelphia. When it had been put into operation it was visited by many mechanics and greatly excited their admiration. Among these visitors was Otis Tufts, a machinist of Boston, who immediately commenced the construction of one on the same model, which was the beginning of the building of stationary steam engines in Boston. When experiments for the introduction of illuminating gas into Boston were undertaken, Mr. Carleton became much

Taken all in all, these ten years must be counted most memorable ones in the history of Carleton. What a sharp contrast, in every particular, between their beginning and their close. Then in the depths, the thick darkness, almost *in extremis;* but now daybreak, deliverance, the wilderness of wandering largely left behind, the Land of Promise almost in view. A capital location, a choice campus, buildings at least tolerable for present uses, a fair beginning of endowment, an excellent and harmonious faculty gathered, with students already numbered by the hundreds. And how considerable a fraction of all this had followed directly from that unanimous vote of the board for a president, in that music-room in Ladies' Hall, September 13, 1870! But, certainly, not exactly so prosperous

interested, and entered into the manufacture of gas fixtures. Among the supplies of this new branch of manufacture, were brass castings. Having difficulty in obtaining suitable castings for this and other purposes of his business, Mr. Carleton started a brass foundry of his own. From this time until his death he was engaged in the manufacture of a great variety of small brass works, including lamps for oil and various burning fluids. At the time of the introduction of kerosene oil he also was the first to enter this field. He was a large exporter, sending his goods to nearly all foreign countries. Mr. Carleton continued in the supervision of his large enterprise until his eightieth year, retaining both mental and physical faculties. In times of ordinary activity he employed four hundred men and many women. Few business men of Boston have maintained without embarrassment, during more than half a century, with its financial crises, such a profitable industry." As characteristic of the man it may be added that late in life for several years he carried on his business at an annual loss of not less than $10,000 rather than economize for his own advantage by the discharge of his employees.

and hope-inspiring was the outlook when, about nine o'clock in the morning of December 23, 1879, (how strange that the Hartford tragedy also occurred December 23, exactly nine years before!), in the midst of a furious blizzard, Willis Hall took fire and soon everything combustible was consumed; excepting that the cabinet was saved in part, and the library also in part. Vacation had but just commenced, the students were absent in their homes, so that the most prompt and vigorous measures were demanded to prevent an almost irreparable stampede and collapse. The account of what followed belongs to the next chapter, which also will supply another illustration of the fact that often what, at the time, wears the look only of bane and calamity, really turns out to be a distinguished blessing instead.

CHAPTER VII.

THE EIGHTIES.

Carleton's Adolescence.

Minnesota.—During this decade the population of the state increased from 780,773 to 1,301,826, and thus at a rate nothing less than phenomenal. But in the three chief cities even this astonishing development was altogether outdone. St. Paul advanced from 41,473 to 133,156, and Minneapolis from 46,887 to 164,738. It was now also that Duluth, the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas," fairly leaped into notoriety, if not yet into fame, thanks to its strategic location at the head of the Great Lakes, to its choice railroad connections, and the almost startling expansion of traffic upon Lake Superior (helped also by the bombastic and amusing, but also truly prophetic oration of Proctor Knott on the floor of Congress); for its paltry 4,500 inhabitants increased nearly eight-fold, or to 33,115. The combined cause and consequence of this expansion, which extended to the rural districts as well and to every realm of activity, is to be found largely in the vigor with which various railway enterprises were pushed. Several lines already in operation were carried foward into unoccupied territory, thus attracting hosts of new

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settlers. The valley of the Red river and Manitoba were thus made easily accessible, and the vast Dakotas. But probably more than any other single factor, the Northern Pacific Railway kindled enthusiasm and expectation, which after a term of suspended animation now began to manifest signs of renewed and vigorous life, and before the middle of the decade had been completed to the Pacific. The production of wheat and flour and lumber continued marvelously to increase. Moreover, by this time the fact had become evident, not only that it was unwise to the perilous to depend so exclusively upon a single cereal, but also that other grains could be profitably produced, and hence large areas began to be given to oats, corn, barley and flax. It was during the same years that Minnesota dairies began to be held in high honor.

A paragraph will be pertinent here with regard to the State University. As we have already seen, this institution was incorporated early in 1851, by statute located "at or near the Falls of St. Anthony"; and before the close of the year opened with one teacher, to continue some three years with an average of sixty students; was then closed for more than four years, to be opened for a brief six months, only to be closed again for nine long years. Almost at the beginning Congress had voted more than 300,000 acres of public lands as an endowment, but the bulk of this was lost in the crash of 1857. Meantime a site had been purchased and the walls

of a costly and capacious structure had begun to rise, though only to be left to crumble when far from completion; nor was work resumed for more than a decade. The dawn of better days began to draw near when in 1864 the regents appointed a committee, with John S. Pillsbury as chairman, to sell the lands remaining and pay the debts which had been steadily accumulating. Thus far the legislature had bestowed no financial assistance, but soon made two appropriations wherewith to complete the building so long left to the moles and bats. And finally in 1867, about a month after Northfield College first opened its doors, recitations commenced once more with three instructors and a goodly number of students, mainly resident in the vicinity. From this time on the growth was steady, five teachers and two hundred and thirty students appearing in the catalogue of 1869 (twelve months before the election of President Strong), a year distinguished also in the history of the University by the advent of President Folwell. The proportions to which the institution was destined to attain were little suspected until Cyrus Northrop had been president for several years, whose most successful administration began in September of 1884.

Congregationalism.—Though this period was marked by no important changes in the denomination at large, nevertheless a notable growth in various directions is easily discernible. Thus in the South a great work was accomplished, both for the

freedmen and the mountain whites. But more, in the territories and the newer states missionaries were both numerous and active. In particular, Montana, Idaho and Utah were explored and occupied; the latter largely through the New West Education Commission. Only one other decade ever saw so many colleges come into existence, and to the eleven organized in the sixties, eight were now added: Yankton, Gates, Whitman, Rollins, Fargo, Redfield, Pomona, and Mt. Holyoke which hitherto had been of a lower grade. In 1879 our churches numbered 2,791 with 382,920 members, which ten years later had become 4,689 and 491,985 respectively. The ministers increased from 3,585 to 4,640; the beneficences from $1,098,961 to $2,398,037; and the home expenses from $2,594,229 to $6,046,932.

Within the bounds of Minnesota the growth of the denomination was still more satisfactory. Rev. L. H. Cobb, who in 1881 resigned his home missionary superintendency and took his departure for the East, soon after expressed in print the conviction that "the work of organization (that is, of founding new churches) is largely finished." But somehow, fortunately this did not at all prove to be the fact, for in the four years immediately succeeding this prognostication no less than forty-seven Congregational churches were added to the sisterhood. The figures for the beginning and the end of the decade are as follows: Ministers, 111 and 153; churches, 135 and 174 (including two which

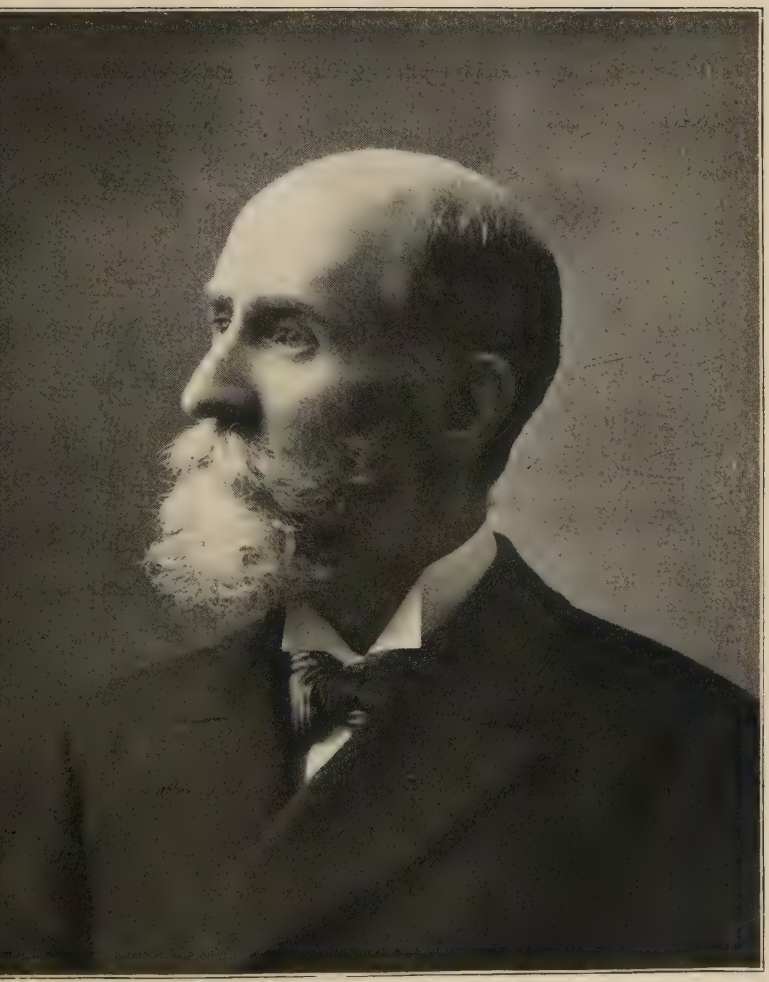
had passed the 100-mark, and one which had gone beyond 1,000); members, 6,617 and 12,470; beneficences, $10,543 and $289,339; home expenses, $79,049 and $229,674. Here, certainly, is increase of a marked and fundamental kind though it must needs be explained that a large fraction of the sum named as representing the beneficent giving of the last year came as the fruit of a financial campaign made in behalf of the college. Rev. M. W. Montgomery, who entered into the labors of Mr. Cobb, rendered most effective service, especially among the Scandinavians of the state, but, much lamented, he soon died in the harness, and was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Morley.

Northfield and the Church.—As for the former, its growth was steady and extended to various phases of public activity. St. Olaf school, under the guidance and inspiration of its founder, Rev. T. N. Mohn, pushed bravely forward, for years only an academy, but in 1886 a freshman class was formed. During the decade many difficulties and discouragements were wrestled with, resulting, some from lack of means, but more from certain ecclesiastical differences and strifes. For a season a Lutheran divinity school found shelter within its walls. Population increased to such an extent upon the west side of the Cannon that to accommodate the pupils in that section a brick schoolhouse with four rooms was built at a cost of $9,000. In 1883 a flourishing Young Men's Christian Association

began its beneficent work in the community. Separating from one already existing in the college, the business men organized by themselves and were able to secure $6,000 for the erection of an excellent building suited to their uses, and the first in the whole Northwest to be dedicated free of debt. Connected with this enterprise the name of the lamented Frank Cutler (Carleton '79) will always stand.

Mention must be made of the destruction by fire of the "Old Brown Church" in May of 1880; only about four months after Willis Hall had met the same fate. This community seemed to be scourged inconveniently, and altogether overmuch. But the structure was primitive, uncomely, too small and unworthy longer to represent the spiritual side of things, so that on the whole its destruction was timely and productive of only the best results. Some months were spent in pondering and planning, with Lockwood's Hall utilized as a place of worship, though later when Willis Hall was rebuilt, a migration was made to its chapel. The wise decision was made to exchange the old church-site for a larger and better one, and contracts were let for the construction of a sanctuary, with brick veneer taking the place of wood. When the frame was up and in part covered, a serious drawback was met with from the rude pranks of a tornado, which leveled the spire with the earth and wrenched the entire structure out of shape. And finally, to add

yet more to the embarrassment of those who had in charge the weighty task of church-building, the pastor, Rev. D. L. Leonard, under an urgent call to undertake important missionary work in the Rocky mountain region, felt constrained to resign the pastorate, and in June of 1881 took his departure, thus leaving the church without a head. But in spite of all, so faithful and efficient were the building committee and trustees, and so loyal were the members and friends, that no serious harm or even hindrance resulted, and by December all things were ready for dedication, including cash in hand or pledges sufficient to pay every dollar of cost amounting to $20,650. In particular, the Ladies' Society, with wise forethought, beginning several years before the fire, had gathered and saved with such persistence and skill that when the purchase of carpets, pulpit furniture, chandeliers, etc., was required, behold not less than $1,400 were on deposit designed for such uses. One window was bestowed "In memory of C. M. Goodsell, the Founder of Carleton College," while another bears the name of J. L. Heywood, with the single word *Fidelitas*. Nearly a twelvemonth passed after the dedication before the next pastor, Rev. Edward M. Williams, was installed. He had already held three pastorates in the state, in Austin, Faribault and East Minneapolis; had also been a trustee of the college since the spring of 1870, and more than once had contributed large sums to further its interests. In 1886 the



EDWARD M. WILLIAMS.

church fittingly celebrated its thirtieth anniversary, and soon after, as already stated, a monument was erected on the spot where the first public service was held in Northfield. The ministrations of Mr. Williams continued until the end of July, 1889.

The College.—Again may it confidently be affirmed, as with reference to the decade preceding, that in no particular did the institution fail to keep full pace in progress with the state at large, or with its more immediate constituency and allies, the churches. At every point all along the line, whether as to material advancement like endowment and real estate, increase of buildings, of equipment like library, apparatus, cabinet, etc.; the curriculum; faculty, as to both size and intellectual quality; or the number of students in attendance;—the forward movement is marked and well balanced. A glance at each one of these particulars will abundantly justify this emphatic assertion. Indeed, this period of ten years easily outdid the very best of its predecessors. Let us see.

These comfortable sums were realized either in cash or pledges: By June of the opening year, as an inspiring prophecy of other good things to follow, President Strong could report $14,972 raised in Minnesota since the burning of Willis Hall; and $36,727 in the East, a total of $51,699. This was more than enough to make good the loss; and besides, the last state of that building was far better than the first. Of the sum last named it is interest-

ing to note that $20,235 were derived from Boston givers, with Hartford adding $4,575, Worcester $4,500, Chicago $5,100, Northfield $5,883, and the state elsewhere $8,814. Here was a splendid example of plucking victory from the jaws of defeat, or of transmuting loss into gain. But besides, meantime Mrs. Valeria Stone of Malden, Massachusetts, had increased the endowment by $10,000; "a Western lady" had given $1,000 towards "the new Ladies' Hall"; a like sum had been donated by Hon. Robbins Battell of Norfolk, Connecticut, toward the purchase of a tower-clock and a chime of bells which began their harmonious service in Willis Hall, September 13, 1886. But all this was simply a beginning. As the outcome of another comparatively brief visit by the president to the North Atlantic seaboard, $36,195 were added to the assets of Carleton.

In 1882 Dr. E. H. Williams* of Philadelphia became the donor of $12,000 for the construction of Science Hall, in memory of his youngest son who died when a freshman in Williams College, and whose name it bears.

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*This liberal benefactor deserves a more extended biographical notice than our limits permit. From an authentic source we gather data for this condensed statement: Dr. Edward H. Williams was born at Woodstock, Vt., June 1, 1824. As soon as he began his studies he revealed a marked aptitude for mathematics, and his tastes were fostered by excellent instruction under Hosea Dotan, of Woodstock, and his uncle, Rev. Dr. George P. Williams, residing in Pontiac, Mich., where the University of Michigan was then established. He also studied the classics with his father. For

several generations his ancestors had displayed remarkable engineering talents, and in Dr. Williams these talents appeared in such degree that from the outset he determined to follow the pursuits of an engineer. Just as he was about to complete his course, his physicians declared that chronic asthma would prevent his following so active a life as that demanded of an engineer. Thereupon he began the study of medicine at the Medical College in Woodstock, from which he graduated in 1846. Within a few years, however, his health having improved, he was following his natural bent,—first in Michigan and later in Wisconsin and Illinois,—and acquiring a wide reputation as an exceptionally gifted engineer. From 1865 to 1870 he was general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and then he accepted an invitation to become a member of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, with which he remained connected until his death. He had charge of the sales department, and in the interests of the firm made many visits to Australia, India, China, Japan and journeyed throughout Europe and the American continent from Mexico to Brazil and Chili. The family from which Dr. Williams sprang has been, throughout its whole history in this country, connected with education. Col. Ephraim Williams left by will his entire property to the founding of what is now Williams College. Among the first presidents of Yale College was Elisha Williams, a cousin of Col. Ephraim. In the next generation we find Dr. Samuel Williams one of the incorporators of the Vermont Medical College and dean of its faculty. In keeping with family traditions, Dr. Williams began his benefactions to the cause of education, by gifts to Carleton College. His most extensive gift was the Science Building of the University of Vermont, as a memorial to his wife, the building and its equipments costing over a quarter of a million of dollars. In memory of his parents he erected in 1885, upon the site of the family homestead, a stone library, and after furnishing it with books and fully endowing it, he put it into the hands of trustees to be held perpetually as a free library of the town. As a child and young man, Dr. Williams inherited, to an excessive degree, the diffidence of his father, and it was a physical impossibility for him, until late in life, to rise before an audience and make any statement. June 15, 1848, he married Cornelia Bailey Pratt, of Woodstock, who died at Rosemont, July 27, 1889. Dr. Williams died at Santa Barbara, Cal., December 21, 1899, and was buried at West Laurel Hill, just above Philadelphia, beside his wife and son.

By request a near relative furnishes this appreciative sketch of the son: "William Williams was born at Lachine,

When, near the close of this period, the new observatory was ready for use, this same large-hearted giver supplied the $15,000 required for the purchase of a telescope as a memorial of his deceased wife. The pedestal of the telescope bears a plate with this inscription:

IN MEMORIAM
Cornelia Bailey Williams
beloved wife of
Edward H. Williams
Woodstock Vt. 1827
Rosemount Pa. 1889

Meantime a donation of an equal amount had been made by J. B. Eldridge of Hartford. And, to crown all, it was during the ever-memorable months

Canada, March 9, 1854, and died at Barnard, Vt., July 10, 1872. During his short life he exhibited a character singularly free from weakness and so full was it of lovable traits that it remains a precious legacy to those who knew him intimately. If the spirit in which he performed the duties, even the most trivial, which devolved upon him, may rest upon those who study in the memorial erected by loving hands, it will cause renewed thankfulness that there was the ability to erect this tribute to his memory. From childhood he showed none of that precocity of intellect that distinguishes certain ones, but he more than made up for this deficiency, if it can be so styled, by a spirit of patience and close application that made him in the end a master of whatever he attempted, and by a memory so retentive and accurate that whatever he once mastered was at any moment available for reference. He never cared to read a story twice, not because it was tiresome, but because he could *think* it over in his mind. * * * His mind was more scientific than literary, and his accurate and painstaking habits of observation, his thoughtful arrangements of tasks and his quiet tastes seemed to fit him for scientific work. Such was the modest, unassuming life that, to our short-sighted eyes, was cut off while it bore so many blossons of a pure and worthy manhood."

of 1886 that $200,000 were raised in pledges for endowment. This achievement must be dwelt upon somewhat more in detail.

Now, indeed, the tug of war was on. Absolute necessity compelled the undertaking, with natural, healthy growth as the efficient cause. The unavoidable expenses steadily increased, the income was therefore increasingly inadequate and hence an indebtedness was accumulating which at length became alarming. As early as 1881 the conference was informed of the "need of $50,000 for endowment." Two years later the institution was running behind at the rate of $5,500 annually and the indebtedness had reached $20,000, for which some of the trustees were personally responsible. This is "because the rate of interest is diminishing, and because the greater the number of students the greater the cost of instruction." Therefore the "raising of $100,000 must be carried to immediate success." Next, at a meeting of the board, under the incitement of "a conditional offer of $40,000 if $160,000 is raised in the state," a resolution was passed to undertake to meet the conditions. Whereupon President Strong said that he understood this action to mean that he was to gird himself for leadership in performing the herculean task, and would accept the responsibility provided the canvass could begin then and there; and the trustees would pledge one-fourth of the amount. Accordingly blank pledges were passed and such was the

earnestness and the spirit of self-sacrifice that $43,000 were subscribed by the members of the board present, Judge E. S. Jones leading off with $20,000, Rev. E. M. Williams following with $8,000, W. H. Laird with $5,000, etc. This splendid beginning gave promise of a joyful conclusion both certain and speedy, but by no means was such the outcome. First, within a few months the aforesaid conditional offer was withdrawn and the churches were informed that on account of the current hard times, a postponement of the proposed financial campaign had been found necessary, but with the hope also expressed that the delay would not be long. Nevertheless, a twelvemonth later still the chilling statement went out by authority that the confidently expected $40,000 not being forthcoming, "therefore we are thrown back upon ourselves" to raise the entire amount.

In the autumn of 1885 President Strong reported to the state association: "As you well know, in April, 1884, we entered upon a canvass for $200,000 which our board felt must be secured, and toward which they pledged nearly $50,000. We were stimulated to this great undertaking by a large conditional offer at the East, which I regret to report has since been withdrawn—not, however, because of any failure on our part. We are thrown back upon ourselves and the question is: Shall we abandon the effort, losing all the conditional pledges given, or shall we go resolutely forward, stimulated

rather than discouraged by the difficulties in the way, determined to win success, a success all the nobler because of the unexpected sacrifices required? To me the answer seems perfectly plain. We must not take *one step* backward. The work is not ours alone, it is the Lord's. He has set upon our college the seal of His approval. Success will cost hard labor and many sacrifices, but the results are not doubtful, and they will abundantly repay all our efforts. Whatsoever is worth the having, *costs.* Self-denial is a law of christian life and labor. Let us count it a privilege to make sacrifices for such a grand object. Let us appreciate the honor which God bestows in permitting us, here in our great state, to lay broad and deep foundations upon which those who come after us may build a structure more perfect than any we may realize. In the end they and we shall all rejoice together, and to God shall be all the praise."

Twelve months later (October, 1886) President Strong could thus report to the association: "The academic year which closed in June last, was with us a remarkable year. Whether we consider the financial advance made, the educational work done, the spirit of harmony which prevailed in every department and between students and teachers, or the spiritual result reached, its record has not been equalled in our history. * * * The whole number of students was 291 and these represented seven religious denominations, eleven nationalities and

twelve states and territories. * * * In our financial condition and prospects there is much ground for congratulation and encouragement,—and also for anxiety. During the last academic year, new gifts or conditional pledges were obtained, amounting to $60,000. We have now pledged on the canvass for $200,000 about $130,000, much of it conditioned on our securing the whole amount on or before the 17th day of next April. * * * When I consider how wonderfully God has helped our college, not only during the past year, but during every year of its history; when I think of the nearly two thousand students who have been brought under its quickening influence, * * * it seems to me that the Christians of Minnesota cannot ask for a broader or more blessed work, a grander object for their benevolence or one that will bring quicker or richer results than Carleton College presents. It is preparing and sending forth laborers into every field of noble service. There is no christian work at home or abroad to which it does not have a relation."

In spite of every obstacle, in due season, thanks both to the intrepid leader and the loyal and devoted following, the deed was done, the campaign extending from the opening skirmish to the finishing stroke through five mortal years, ended in victory and jubilation.

The number of subscribers was about 300, and the sums pledged varied from $5 to $20,000. From

89 persons less than $100 each was received, and from 85 came $1,000 or more. City and country, East and West, bore each a worthy part. Minnesota contributed $176,517, of which aggregate $117,625 was derived from Minneapolis, $29,230 from Northfield, $15,320 from St. Paul, and $14,341 from other communities in the state, while neighboring states added $830, and the East $19,278. It must be confessed, however, that the success achieved was by no means so complete as it at first appeared. The general financial situation changed radically and almost at once for the worse. For, a huge bubble of speculation, centering in the two chief cities (and where unfortunately resided most of the subscribers), suddenly burst, with hundreds who had deemed themselves wealthy finding themselves in poverty and bankruptcy instead; or at best with property upon their hands from which nothing could be realized. Therefore no inconsiderable portion of what had been pledged could not be paid, with perhaps as much more existing in the form of college assets which could not be turned into cash and produced no income. Mortgages not a few were of necessity foreclosed, at not a little cost. The shrinkage in the large amount aimed at and at the time supposed to have been secured, was of such proportions that soon with joy and thanksgiving were mingled disappointment and apprehension. Still, in October, 1887, the president could say: "The success of the canvass for $200,000

certainly brought a very substantial addition to our resources, and our constituents have a right to expect an advance in our educational work as we have planned. That success aroused much enthusiasm among our students, called wide attention to the prosperous condition and increasing facilities of the institution, and multiplied its friends both at home and abroad. It marks the beginning of a new epoch in our history and calls for a grateful recognition of that divine favor which from the beginning has attended this educational enterprise."

In October of 1888 the president said to the association: "Our difficulties are still on the financial side. Growth necessitates expenditure. It would bring much relief if those who have made pledges would make them interest-bearing, or would pay them at the soonest." It is evident that the closing year of the decade was a time of sore trial for the college. The question was seriously considered of reducing the meagre salaries of the faculty by 10 per cent., while the president was expected to be diligent in seeking to supply the sorely needed sinews of war, and if possible to persuade the churches to provide from $3,000 to $5,000 annually for current expenses. Also as stimulus to good works, "a friend proposes to give $2,500 towards the first $50,000 subscribed for increased endowment, and $2,500 also towards the second $50,000," but this secured no immediate response and an additional canvass was not attempted.

New Buildings.—The eighties constituted what is emphatically Carleton's building era. Beginning with only Ladies' Hall (American House), a structure both uncomely and unsuitable, and Willis Hall in ruins, with the first and primitive observatory in addition, they closed with Willis Hall rebuilt and greatly improved, the Seccombe house (Music Hall) put to college uses, Williams Hall, Gridley Hall most attractive without and within, and the elegant new Goodsell Observatory, while Ladies' Hall had vanished forever, its mission ended, having never been more than an accident and makeshift as related to educational uses, from first to last a discomfort and annoyance to all who resorted to it for shelter or instruction, while all along a fire-trap and favorite haunt for rats and other pests of lesser size. Of some of these buildings it is fitting to speak somewhat in detail. When that December morning in 1879, in the midst of a furious gale, the destroying flames did their work upon Willis Hall, a catastrophe befell and the friends of the college found themselves facing a grave emergency. The Christmas vacation had but just begun and the bulk of the students had departed to their homes; and what should be done to make their return certain or even possible? What rooms could be found suited for the varied uses required? Within a few hours arrangements were made for the occupancy of the Methodist church, of a room in the High School building and another over a store. That

very day a circular was sent out to all interested stating that the next term would open at the time appointed and all academic work would go forward with no interruption. Even so it came to pass with no falling off in the attendance. The walls were still standing and fortunately with such slight damage received that with $12,000 insurance money and $2,000 added, it was possible to restore all that had been destroyed, and not a little in addition in the way of improved arrangements. Strange but true, it was largely the fire that enabled President Strong to gather from various sources more than $50,000; and to the same kind chastening was owed the clock and the bells for the tower. Since that day of severe testing so heroically improved, this reconstructed building for more than two-score years has been one of the chief centers of college life.

In 1881 a two-story brick building was erected for the use of the department of natural science, containing the cabinets, the chemical and biological laboratories, recitation rooms for the scientific classes, and for some years also afforded shelter for the library. Already agitation had begun and was steadily becoming more earnest, as touching a new home for the women of the institution and worthier accommodations for the boarding department. In 1880 a committee was appointed to take preliminary steps relating to location, size, form, architect, etc., the year following saw the foundations put in place,

GRIDLEY HALL.—East Lawn.

another twelvemonth sufficed for rearing the walls and putting on the roof, and March 14, 1883, the dedication exercises were held with great rejoicing over this, the largest of the buildings on the college grounds, which was soon officially pronounced "the finest educational building for women in the Northwest." From Eber Gridley of Hartford, Connecticut, who contributed $37,000 towards the cost, it was named Gridley Hall. The material is white brick, three stories rise above the basement, the length is two hundred feet, while north and south projections extend back one hundred feet. The dining-room is forty feet by fifty. Beside teachers, matron and domestics, one hundred students find here all needed comforts and conveniences of life. The reception room and parlors are tastefully furnished and adorned with many works of art, the gifts of friends of the college. Among them is a painting of the Madonna in the identical frame in which it hung for more than fifty years, in one of the galleries of Florence; and from the same city a bust of Columbus in Castelline marble, on a pedestal of serpentine; and busts in high relief of Dante, Michael Angelo and Savonarola. The walls of the corridors are hung with photographs of some of the masterpieces of classic art. The House Motto, in appropriate frame, hangs in the entrance hall:

"The ornament of a house is cleanliness;
The honor of a house is hospitality;
The blessing of a house is piety;
The happiness of a house is contentedness."

By a happy thought, upon solicitation, certain churches in the state and a few individuals supplied the bulk of the furniture required for the rooms, at a general cost of $50 for each room, with larger sums bestowed to supply suitable surroundings for the teachers. From a church in Oak Park, Illinois, came the requisites for the guestroom, while the Northfield church, at an expense of $400, put the kitchen in complete condition for use. Over each door is seen the name of the person or church rendering this generous and grateful service. Under this capacious roof, students and teachers together constitute really a household, possessing all the privileges and refining influences of a truly christian home. In addition to the occupants of the rooms, a large majority of the men of the college board in the dining-hall.

The chapter preceding told the story of how it came to pass that an astronomical observatory well equipped for various important public uses was added to Carleton's buildings, but a continuation of that narrative is here in order, or rather the record of a still more daring and venturesome undertaking of a similar kind. This was the curious beginning of radical expansion. As we saw, a number of Western railways were receiving from Northfield daily time-signals at exactly noon. When this service had been performed for years, it happened that Professor Payne being in St. Paul one day, a young jeweler, F. W. Frohne, ventured the remark:

WILLIAM W. PAYNE.

"They are afraid of your time, and say it cannot be as good as that taken at Madison and Chicago where larger instruments are employed. Why do you not procure a new instrument? If you will, I'll give you $5,000"; and a liberal advance payment was made to meet the expense of a visit to the best instruments then in existence in the country. Thus encouraged, it seemed wise to go forward, and an order was duly placed in Germany, with one-fifth of the cost demanded in advance, the task of construction requiring two years, Just then, however, Mr. Frohne sickened and died, with the bulk of his pledge unpaid. In this grave emergency, upon solicitation, James J. Hill, already of wide fame as a railroad magnate, came to the rescue with a gift of $5,000. Next, another problem thrust itself forward, relative to the mounting of the instrument when it was ready. The observatory was too small, and, besides, being of wood, was not fireproof. In order to remedy the latter defect in some measure, the scheme was considered of covering the building with an outside shell of brick. In a sore quandary, the happy thought occurred to Professor Payne of a visit for counsel to W. H. Laird, a prominent business man of Winona, a warm friend of the college and a trustee whose judgment was finally expressed as follows: "You don't propose to put it in that building! Go ahead with a new one and draw on me for $1,000,"—a sum which later swelled to $5,000. The entire cost reached

nearly $65,000, including the building ($29,000) and all it contained. This was indeed remarkable progress for an observatory to make in the space of ten years.

One astonishing feature relates to all the large instruments in each line of work. The photographic telescope, the meridian circle and the 16-inch equatorial telescope, each have a unique history, which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to duplicate anywhere. The story of the largest telescope will indicate what is meant, though it will not relate what might be told of each of the others.

For years before any observatory was built for Carleton, Professor Payne had his mind set on possessing a 16-inch telescope. When he saw the skillful work of Prof. Charles S. Hastings as shown at Cincinnati, he determined that when the time should come, Professor Hastings should make the object glass. After the new observatory was finished and the great dome, weighing ten tons, was in place, a list of things specially desired was made out by President Strong, who, naming them in the order of their importance, in his judgment, placed far down in the list: "A large equatorial telescope, to cost $15,000." When that most generous friend, Dr. E. H. Williams, saw the list, he somehow chose the telescope as his part, and promptly furnished the money for its purchase. When the instrument was ready, the only way to place it within the dome was to take its parts,

massive pier and all, through a three-foot slide in the dome, thirty feet above the ground. This difficult task was accomplished without a single mishap. Surely those who planned and built the observatory had every reason to believe that they were guided by the divine hand in the important work committed to them.

In the large reception room of the observatory has been placed a mural tablet bearing this inscription:

This building is named
Goodsell Observatory of Carleton College,
in grateful memory of
Charles Moorehouse Goodsell,
whose eminent services in the early days of this
College, have earned for him the title of
FOUNDER.

Astronomical Publications.—When work first began the library was small and funds for books and current publications deemed a necessity, were very limited. To supply this need, it was decided after consultation with some leading astronomers, to publish an astronomical magazine. This was begun in 1882 and called "The Sidereal Messenger." It was a fortunate time for such an enterprise, for there was then nothing similar to it in the United States. This magazine was received with such favor as to make it entirely self-sustaining. As was expected, it promptly brought to the library a great number of publications from observatories in all parts of the world, and many new scientific

books. The opening of all these important channels of knowledge so early was very encouraging in this new field of practical astronomy.

In 1883, when "standard time" came into use, this observatory had a prominent part in securing a general change from the old to the new order. Some influential railway officials were skeptical as to its advantages, and Professor Payne spent several weeks in explaining to them the new system before it was adopted. Hence it was that when the change came, it was adopted by cities and railways simultaneously, and one system has since prevailed throughout the Northwest. It was quite different in some of the middle and eastern states, where two or three kinds of time are still kept, to the great confusion of almost all kinds of business. This service helped give the college a wide reputation. During these same years the observatory was headquarters for a weather and signal-service, with some sixty flag and instrument stations in and about Minnesota, to which daily weather predictions were sent.

After the "Sidereal Messenger" had completed ten volumes, Professor George E. Hale, then director of the Kenwood Observatory, Chicago (now director of Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis.), was associated with Professor Payne for three years in the publication of the large magazine, "Astronomy and Astro-Physics," which was really a continuation of the former, under a new name.

ANNA T. LINCOLN.

GRIDLEY HALL.—West Front.

EMMA L. LINCOLN. CAROLINE E. LINNELL.

In this form the magazine became international, in fact and in scope. When the Yerkes observatory was completed, Professor Hale, wishing to control the publication alone, purchased it and changed its name to "Astro-Physical Journal," under which name it still continues.

In 1893 "Popular Astronomy" was projected to meet the wants of a large class of students of astronomy, amateur and professional, and such other readers as might be interested. This magazine has a larger paid circulation than any of its predecessors, and it has been very useful in the broader field of science it aims to cover. During a part or all of the last eleven years there have been associated with Professor Payne in the publication of Popular Astronomy Miss Charlotte R. Willard (now of Marsovan, Turkey) and Dr. H. C. Wilson, each one sharing largely in the responsibility of its management. In addition, Dr. Wilson has prepared three quarto volumes of original astronomical work, which have been published by the observatory, through funds given especially for this purpose.

But not only was increase and enlargement the order of the day in respect to endowment and buildings, but marked development came to the curriculum as well, the courses of study and the requirements for admission. At the first and all along the ideals, the intellectual standards had been high. There had been no catering to sentiments which prized the showy and shallow above the solid;

neither had there been any hyper-intellectualism, any extreme ideas as to how exalted academic tastes and demands should be kept. On the contrary, the practical needs of the times, the general conditions in society at large, were held in mind with reasonable adaptation made thereto, while always leading, inspiring and crowding towards what was better. As teachers multiplied, departments were divided and new ones were established. In 1884 the requirements for admission to the preparatory courses were so raised that, whereas arithmetic and English grammar had hitherto been taught, examinations in these branches were required from henceforth. The results of evolution appear at first *en masse* in the catalogue of 1884-5; where this imposing list of departments meets the eye: 1, Philosophy; 2, History and Political Economy; 3, Greek; 4, Latin; 5, English; 6, Modern Languages; 7, Chemistry, Physics and Mineralogy; 8, Biology and Geology; 9, Mathematics and Astronomy; 10, Music. An amazing unfolding this since the feeble days of beginnings!

To the teaching force at least five important additions were made, reckoning only those whose connection with the institution continued through quite a protracted period. Rev. Arthur H. Pearson came in 1880 to be professor of chemistry, physics and mineralogy; Lucian W. Chaney two years later to be at first assistant teacher of science, and later professor of biology and geology; Louisa H. Richard-

son, professor of the Latin language and literature in 1885; Herbert C. Wilson, to become associate professor of astronomy and mathematics in 1887; Isabella Watson, the same year, to become professor of French and German; and the year following Rev. Daniel Magnus to become professor of Swedish and teacher of German and English. This last appointment was made to meet the wants of the very large Scandinavian element in the state. But these additions were offset by several resignations, like that of J. B. Clark, L. B. Sperry, Alice L. Armsby, and from the headship of the department of music Dwight C. Rice. Others also came and went whose work while they remained was worthily performed. The catalogue of 1889-90 gave the names of twenty members of the faculty as against twelve which appeared ten years before.

Additional instructors must needs be employed because the student body was increasing year by year. The institution had won a large place in the confidence and esteem of its constituency; and besides, the population tributary had quadrupled since the opening day, while the average of financial ability was much higher, so that higher education was not only much more desired but also was within far easier reach. The rule which prevented the entrance of all under fifteen years of age, the higher requirements for admission as well as the hard times prevailing through much of the decade, coöperated to keep the numbers down. In 1880 the

total attendance reached 260, of whom 52 were in the college classes, 78 were in the preparatory department and 102 in the English course. The next year an advance of 44 is noted, an attendance of 305, coming from 13 states and representing 10 nationalities, and 15 had graduated in the last class, nearly doubling the number of the alumni. The maximum for college and academy combined was reached in 1884 when 306 were catalogued, with a falling off to 220 two years later for reasons just suggested. It is more than likely that another cause for the decline is to be found in the phenomenal development of the University which had now begun.

A few miscellaneous items remain to be added. The old Ladies' Hall, now that Gridley Hall was finished, having played its part during two decades of occupancy was no longer needed, and was soon sold and torn down. It was during these days that Rev. Dr. M. McG. Dana's " History of the Origin and Growth of Carleton College," a pamphlet of about forty pages, appeared, and this, revised and reprinted and distributed in large numbers, has been of great value to the institution. The "Carletonia," in later times appearing monthly, first saw the light in June, 1877, as the "Carletonian," and but one number was issued each year until June, 1881. The second number of Volume I was dated October, 1881. The number of issues climbed from five the first year, through seven the next, to nine the third.

In 1885 Harlan W. Page, until then and for several years a banker in Austin, became a citizen of Northfield and financial secretary of the college. Montevideo Academy, originally Western Minnesota Seminary, now known as Windom Institute, was founded in 1885. During this decade Carleton lost two of its earliest and firmest friends. Rev. David Burt died in 1881, having been for several years a resident of Northfield. Coming to the state in the '50s from New England, he was acting pastor at Winona when the time to found a college had arrived; later filled the office of school superintendent for Winona county for five years, and then became state superintendent of instruction, a position which he held until his decease. Rev. Charles Shedd was also of New England birth and education and came early to Minnesota to hold pastorates at Zumbrota, Wasioja and Claremont. Living to an advanced age, with only a most meagre income, he sought to eke out a living by weaving rag carpets, even when so feeble as to make it necessary to fasten him to the loom to prevent his falling to the floor. Whatever he earned in this way was esteemed the Lord's money and was devoted to benevolence. His wife was of the same consecrated spirit and accustomed to self-denial. Soon after entering upon his work at Northfield, President Strong received one day a letter with only initials for a signature, inclosing twenty-five dollars and containing only these words: "This is hard-earned money, but gladly given for

the Master's sake for the building of a christian college in Minnesota." In a singular way, years afterward, it was accidentally discovered that this gift was from Mrs. Shedd.*

* Mrs. Shedd, neé Eliza Rowell, the eldest of eleven children, was born in Cornish, N. H., February 27, 1804. She was married August 15, 1828, and for many years was associated with her husband in educational work at Meriden and New Ipswich, N. H. While preceptress of the academy at New Ipswich she taught French, Latin and Mathematics and, unaided, did all of her own housework. With her husband she was also interested in natural science studies, and she once sent to Carleton college a collection of geological specimens and Indian arrow-heads gathered by herself in Mississippi. These pioneers came to Minnesota by boat via Galena, Ill., and St. Paul long before there was any railway connection with the east, and at Zumbrota began their long and faithful missionary service. Reared among the granite mountains of New Hampshire and trained in the rigid theology of Jonathan Edwards, strong in body and mind, indomitable in will and invincible in her faith, Mrs. Shedd seemed to possess something of the strength, the clear vision and far horizons of the everlasting hills. The blindness of her last years never caused a word of murmuring nor clouded her optimistic spirit. Most lovingly cared for in the home of her grandchildren, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Morse, of Minneapolis, where the memory of her clear mind, her unselfish spirit, her beautiful christian character is a precious heritage, she lived to enter upon her 97th year and fell asleep September 29, 1900.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE NINETIES.

Becoming of Age.

Material Development.—When the last decade of the nineteenth century opened Minnesota was no longer the remote frontier, but instead had become a portion of the populous interior. Far, far beyond stretched now the Dakotas, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington; yes, and to the northwest the vast spaces of Manitoba. During the ten years now under view the population of the state increased from 1,301,826 to 1,751,094, a gain of well night a half million, while in 1880 it had stood at 780,773. Besides the extension of several of the railroads already in existence, the Great Northern was constructed, which kept much to the north of all the other lines and joined Chicago with Puget Sound, two points 1,830 miles apart. A new region was thus opened up for settlement. It was now that the phenomenal traffic of the Upper Lakes had its beginning, notably upon Lake Superior (largely through the increased export of Minnesota lumber, wheat, flour and iron ore), which soon reached such colossal proportions that the tonnage through the "Soo" altogether distanced that of any other strait upon the globe;

even the famous Suez canal by comparison falling into total eclipse. It was mainly because of this immense and amazing water transportation that Duluth began to leap forward to something more than bigness of anticipation, into solid and marked development, into fame well deserved. Beginning the decade with 33,115 inhabitants, it was closed with 52,969. Or if Superior City be added, as with much propriety it may be, since though just over the line in Wisconsin, it is but a few miles off and the cities are practically one (therefore a second case of Twin Cities), we find here gathered a population of 84,060. St. Paul had advanced from 133,156 to 163,065, and Minneapolis from 164,738 to 202,718, a growth for the two combined from 297,894 to 365,783. By 1890 Minnesota had risen to the first place among the states for lumber production, had become first also as a wheat producer, while Minneapolis was the banner city of the world both for the quantity and quality of the flour manufactured in her mills. These figures from the census of 1900 approach the fabulous and incredible; a wheat harvest of more than 95,000,000 bushels, of oats 74,000,000, and of corn (think of it! in this hyperborean region, as only a generation ago it was universally deemed to be) 47,000,000 bushels. Besides, for dairy products the state had attained to eminence, since from its creameries 82,007,933 pounds of prime butter went forth in a single year, and 3,076,-

GOODSELL OBSERVATORY.

812 pounds of cheese. Furthermore, as early as the beginning of this decade 9,000,000 tons of choice iron ore were shipped from the mines of the Duluth region; three years later Minnesota had become third among the states of the union in this important particular, and six years later still, had distanced every other.

Northfield and the Church.—A second railroad made its advent, thus opening new communications north and south with convenient multiplication of trains. Two additional bridges were constructed across the Cannon, whereby the two halves of the community were bound more closely together. Waterworks were established, by which was secured an excellent and abundant supply, pumped from an artesian well sunk deep in the river valley to "Manitou Hights;" and flowing thence in pipes wherever desired. Electricity for lighting was introduced. A third schoolhouse was added to accommodate the southern portion of the city. Front and division fences (relics of an evil age when every man must needs protect himself against trespass from his neighbors), disappeared well nigh to the last one. But by far the best of all changes, a steadily increasing inflow went on of choice families, both from the farms in the vicinity and from other localities near and remote, attracted by the manifold privileges afforded by a college town.

To St. Olaf college this was a period of sore trial. At first largely independent and self-sup-

porting, later it appeared to be better in many ways to establish some close connection with the Norwegian Lutheran churches. Unfortunately, however, these were widely and seriously divided among themselves over questions theological and ecclesiastical, and this school was more closely identified with the "Anti-Missourian" section. In the strife, for a number of years its very existence was in jeopardy, with more than a possibility that all the toil and devotion and sacrifice of its founder and first president, Rev. T. N. Mohn, would come utterly to nought. But finally some of the segments concluded to cease from their unfraternal contention and to join hearts and hands in a new organization known as the "United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America;" and this body was persuaded to adopt the struggling institution. It was not until June of 1899 that the complete consummation was effected. Early in November following, the quarter-centennial anniversary of the founding of the school was fittingly celebrated, and then by a strange providence, before the close of the month the lamented death of President Mohn occurred, whose health had long been failing. Though he was not permitted to enjoy the full realization of all his high hopes and noble ambitions, he did live long enough to behold the abundant evidence that the future of his darling project was assured and that abundant prosperity was in store.

The Northfield church secured a pastor in place of Rev. E. M. Williams, in March of the opening year of the decade, in the person of Rev. James E. McConnell, who is still in this important position, holding thus the pulpit more than twice as long as any of his predecessors. Growth in numbers was steady, the membership increasing from 397 to 501, while the beneficences swelled from $2,384 to $4,505, though the home expenses changed only from $3,546 to $4,726. When the decade closed this was the fourth church for size in the state, all three of the larger organizations being in Minneapolis; Plymouth with 861 members, Park Avenue with 580 and First (St. Anthony of ancient days), with 544. A large fraction of this growth is no doubt to be attributed to Northfield's good fortune in being the seat of a flourishing christian college, which acts continually and mightily to draw christian and Congregational families into its near neighborhood.

Congregational Growth.—Of the denominational life and progress in the land at large not much need here be said. The various activities connected with corporate or associated religious life by this time had all been fashioned, and were carried forward without many novel or noticeable incidents. The churches multiplied from 4,689 to 5,604, the ministers from 4,640 to 5,614, the membership advanced from 597,251 to 629,874, the beneficences went backward from $2,398,037 to

$2,110,413 while home expenses went forward from $6,046,962 to $7,023,824.

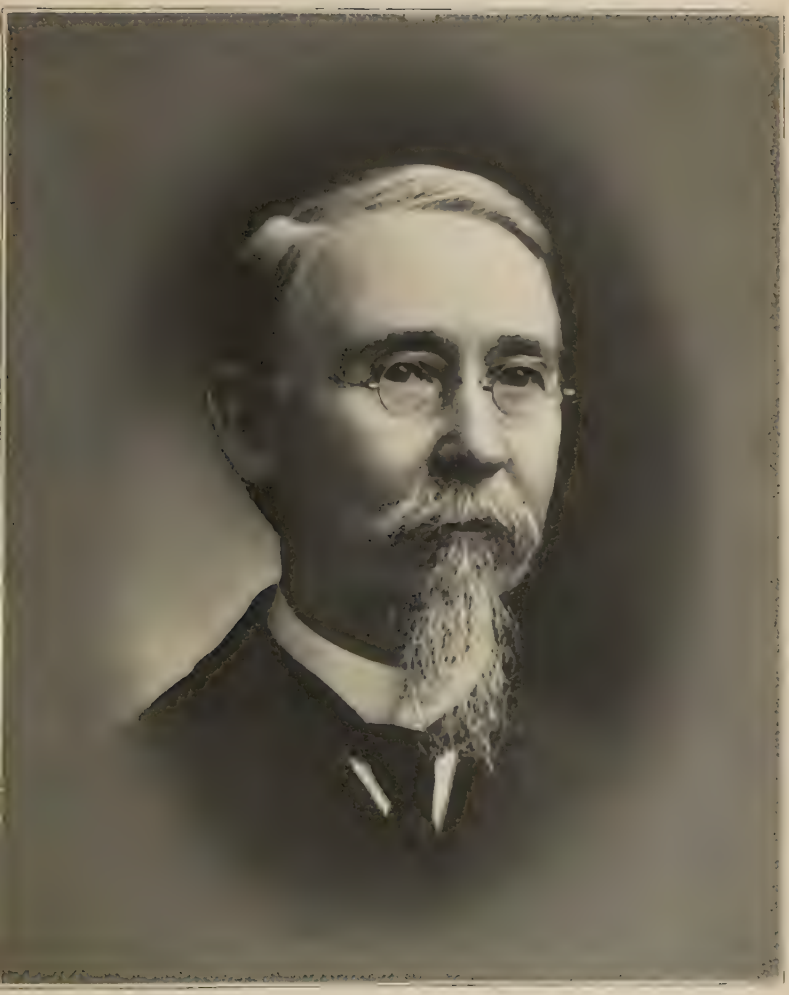
Coming now to a glance at Congregational development in the state, the 174 churches of 1890 had become 231 ten years later; the 12,479 members had become 18,280, the average of members to each had risen from 71 to 77; instead of 153 ministers there were 182. If we compare the total beneficences of this decade with that of the decade preceding, we have but $533,267 as against $785,066 (it must be remembered that the larger sum includes generous special gifts for Carleton), and instead of $1,890,834 for home expenses, we have $1,433,960. An important incident is found in the preparation and publication of a pamphlet, by authority of the state association, entitled "Congregationalism in Minnesota, 1851-1891;" and so celebrating the fortieth aniversary of the founding of the first church in St. Anthony. Rev. Archibald Hadden, then a Minneapolis pastor, was the author who dedicated these stirring and suggestive pages to "Richard Hall, Charles Seccombe, Edward Brown, Charles Shedd, David Burt, and the other pioneers into whose labors we have entered and on whose foundation we are building." Among other things he reminds his readers that "from the first church in St. Anthony have grown seventeen churches in Minneapolis and eight in St. Paul, a total of twenty-five."

Carleton's Progress.—As already intimated,

throughout the entire decade, in spite of the seemingly splendid achievement of adding $200,000 to the endowment, the college was seriously embarrassed—was really in sore financial distress. For not only were funds entirely lacking for such improvements and enlargements as were imperatively demanded by the marked increase of students, but even more alarming, it was imposible even to meet necessary current expenses. A timely bequest of $10,000 from J. H. Stickney of Baltimore, only sufficed to shed a ray of cheering light. In 1896, before the state association, Professor Goodhue portrayed and explained the trying situation by setting forth these facts among others: "The educational work of the institution is in all respects at high-water mark, but financially it has not been in as great straits since the early days. The trustees recently held a special meeting to hear the report of its finance committee, and after careful consideration charged off $55,000 of assets as not representing actual present value. This reduction represents some unpaid pledges which are outlawed, but more which are unpaid owing to the financial misfortune of their makers. It is also due to a revaluation of some real estate which was donated in better times. For its income the college is wholly dependent upon its endowment, its tuition and the donations of its friends. Owing to the long-continued hard times, much interest has been unpaid and many mortgages have been foreclosed at con-

siderable expense. These not only yield no income, but require large outlays for taxes and care. In this way the interest received last year exceeded the amount paid for annuities, scholarships, prizes, borrowed money and taxes, by only $4,209. Under these circumstances, the trustees and faculty each propose to contribute $3,000 towards the expenses of the current year; and the college appeals to the churches and its alumni for the remaining $15,000 which will be required to meet its pressing needs." From time to time various attempts were made to cut down the expenses to a minimum. Thus there was talk of reducing the salaries of the instructors; President Strong offered to diminish his stipend by $500, and it was in order to prevent this ruinous method of economizing that Judge Jones made a special donation of $5,000, which also happened to be the last of his liberal benefactions. For several years in succession, however, the officers, teachers and other employees made large contributions to the treasury, for which self-denying acts the board thanked them on one occasion, and then asked them to please do it again! To assist in the same direction, in 1899 the charge for tuition was raised from $26.00 to $34.00.

Nevertheless, in a broader view of the general situation, a brighter side was visible, to which also occasionally the attention of the friends of Carleton was called. Thus at the quarter centennial anniversary of the opening of the school, H. W.



HARLAN W. PAGE.

Page, the recording and financial secretary, made this statement: "The total running expenses during the first twenty-five years of the legal existence of the institution, 1867-1892, have been about $450,000. Of this the students have paid about $145,000, or a small fraction less than one-third. Of the other $300,000, about $220,000 was derived from interest and other small productive sources; about $50,000 from donations made from time to time, and about $30,000 remains as a debt. We may say that here is a corporation of stockholders who have a paid-in capital of $675,000, and whose aim is the manufacture of christian character. They have put about $240,000 into a working plant, have expended $80,000 more in keeping this plant in order, and are now looking for dividends and for more capital to enlarge the plant. For dividends they desire to see symmetrical characters, lives beautiful, useful and influential. To increase its capital the assistance of many is yet needed, and will be needed for long years to come." Certainly, with such noble objects in mind, it was well worth while to endure hardness in times of peculiar trial. And with such noble achievements already made, there was good ground for hope that to the financial stringency relief would presently come and the dawn of more prosperous days.

It is pleasant to be able to record that, throughout all this protracted period of such severe test-

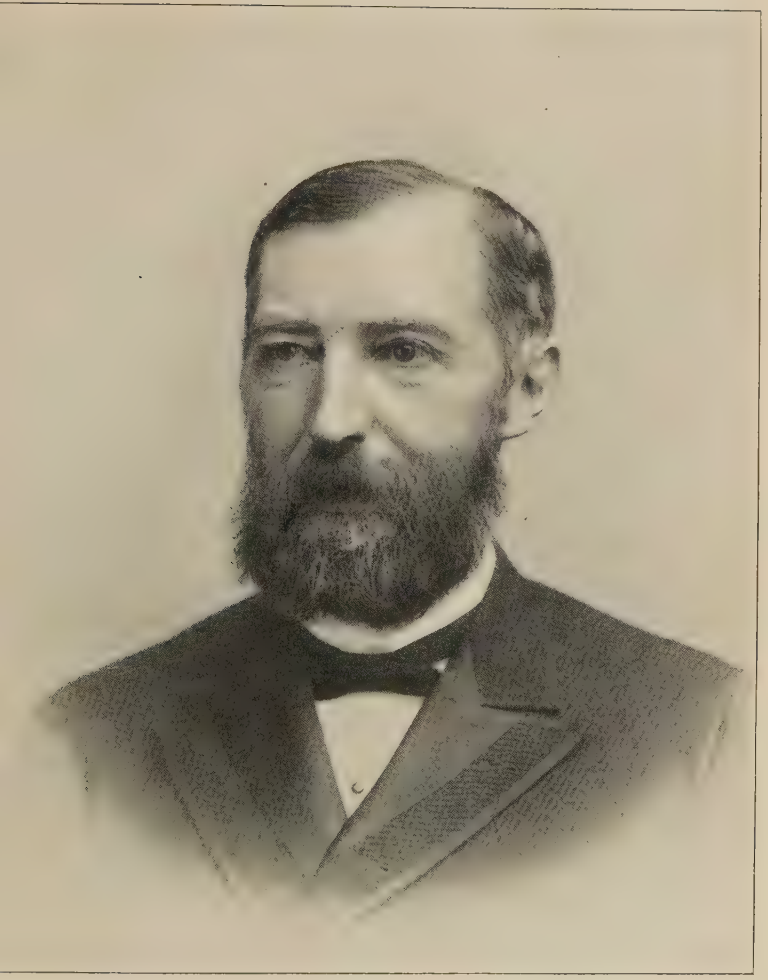
ing, those most intimately connected with Carleton did not abate a jot of heart or hope; but still bore up and steered right onward. Not only did they not turn back or even sit still, but on the contrary really aggressive work was both planned and pushed to completion. It occurred now, as more than once it already had, that no inconsiderable chances were taken and risks were run "by faith," with the rational assurance that somehow success would be achieved, if the best possible were done with the utmost of wisdom and energy. And the event in due season abundantly justified the venture. First, a forward movement is visible in the exigent matter of providing additional buildings, in order that more and better teaching work might be performed. The new observatory was already finished and concerning it the public was informed: "It is of red brick with stone trimmings, and in respect to arrangement, quality of instruments and facilities for work, is unequalled by any other observatory in the Northwest, and by few in the country." But its chief instrument was not at hand and ready to sweep the heavens until the summer of 1891. And then it was announced: "The new equatorial telescope, the generous gift of Dr. Williams of Philadelphia, is completed and during the present month, May, will be placed in the large dome. Its clear aperture is sixteen and two-tenths inches, with a focal length of twenty-two feet. The large universal spectroscope is

equally well adapted to solar, stellar and laboratory uses. In connection with the large equatorial and the photographic apparatus accompanying it, the photography of the spectrum of various celestial objects will open a large field of useful and original study." Mention is also made of these instruments in addition: "An equatorial telescope with focal length ten and one-half feet, aperture four and three-tenths inches; a portable equatorial telescope, a siderial clock, a mean-time clock, a siderial chronometer, a transit instrument, a chronograph, two spectroscopes, meteorological apparatus and a complete set of large astronomical maps." Besides, "various other instruments needed will soon be added to the equipment." It was far within the limits of the truth to claim that "with these and other recent changes in the equipment of instruments for the observatory, the facilities for work and study in practical astronomy are excellent." Concerning time-signals it is stated: "The time of the observatory is the standard for this state and parts of those adjoining, and is given to the railroad companies at 10 o'clock a. m. and 9 o'clock p. m. daily by telegraph. These signals extend over a wide area, traversed by over 10,000 miles of wire, simultaneously operating hundreds of sounders in telegraph offices and the stores of jewelers."

Through all the years thus far, the library had been steadily growing, both from gifts and purchases, until 10,500 volumes were to be found

upon the shelves; but with no room hitherto provided in the least suitable, either for safety, or for convenience of reference. For a time the science building was the place of deposit, and then, when the old observatory was exchanged for the new, the books were transported thither and thus made accessible, after a fashion, until something more seemly and commodious should be forthcoming. It was not until 1895 that hope deferred began so to change to glad fruition, that the announcement could be made that "plans have been adopted and a site has been selected for a new library building, which it is hoped will be erected in the not distant future." Progress was tediously slow, but a year later notice was given that "a new library building is to be erected during the coming year as a memorial of the late James W. Scoville of Chicago, by Mrs. Scoville and their son, C. B. Scoville." Two years later still it was in full use, "built of Kasota stone, a buff limestone, a structure of great architectural beauty and admirably suited to its purpose." With this, together with Gridley hall and Goodsell observatory, Carleton was now possessed of three buildings, each in its way so nearly perfect as to leave nothing better to be desired.

But to this signal and most cheering success, disappointment and hope long deferred were closely joined in connection with another building project. For in the spring of 1893, at a meeting of the



JAMES W. SCOVILLE.

board it had been voted to enlarge Williams (science) hall as soon as $15,000 were raised for the purpose. Well might this task be undertaken at the soonest and be urged to a speedy conclusion, for the structure named had been of necessity put to multitudinous uses besides those for which it was designed, and was packed from bottom to top with a very wilderness of objects valuable indeed, but here out of place. At one time a conditional offer of a considerable sum was made by a Minnesota friend, but because the conditions could not be met, nothing came of it except disappointment. And even yet, after a full decade has passed, the enlargement has not been made. It was a slight solace that early in this period it could be made known through the catalogue that "a cottage, given to the college by M. W. Skinner, is used as an additional dormitory for women." Or later, that "provision is made for rooms and board at the college cottage for a limited number of young women who cannot meet the expenses at Gridley Hall. They do the work of the household under the direction of a matron, reducing their expenses to the lowest practical limit." Later the one cottage had increased to three.

In 1891 it was announced: "The college has long recognized the desirability of systematic physical training. Provision was made in the building of Gridley Hall for a gymnasium for the young ladies. During the past year similar provision has

been made for young men. There will be offered hereafter excellent opportunities for development of the physique and for exercise. Students are required, during two years of their course, to select some form of exercise, and are encouraged to continue it throughout their stay in the institution." Choice could be made between light gymnastics, heavy gymnastics, and military drill. "Each of the several forms of training will be under the direction of a competent instructor." For several years military drill appears to have been held in honor. "Those who engage in it are organized into companies. A sufficient number of muskets and equipments have been procured. A uniform has been adopted, consisting of dress-coat, fatigue-jacket, trousers, vest and cap." In 1892, without reason given, this statement appeared: "The military drill, formerly pursued in the institution, has been discontinued." And this one also: "The college controls for the use of the young men the gymnasium in the Y. M. C. A. building. This has been supplied with apparatus of the most approved patterns. The assembly hall is used for class exercises." In 1896, the library having made its escape and been installed in a domicile of its own, under the head of "Physical Culture" the catalogue states that "for the use of the young men the building formerly used as an observatory has been fitted up and supplied with bathrooms and gymnastic apparatus."

The advent of this decade was signalized by the inauguration of certain radical changes in the character of the institution in relation to instruction and courses of study. At the beginning and for three years, for lack of students sufficiently advanced to form suitable classes, there had really been no college in existence except in name; and afterwards for twenty years, for lack of funds, buildings, teachers, etc., college and academy had been closely allied and at some points well nigh blended. But now the two were thoroughly separated and made so distinct as to merely co-exist in juxtaposition upon the same campus and to unite in certain general exercises. Through lapse of time, bringing marked increase of stature and strength, it was allowable now, and needful, to step forth from youth and nonage into adolescence, putting childish things away. The revolution arranged for was announced in this paragraph: "Important changes in the methods and the courses of study pursued in the institution have recently been decided upon, and will, it is believed, give greater efficiency and completeness to its work. The preparatory and the collegiate departments, hitherto under the instruction of the same corps of teachers, are to be so separated that each shall have its own faculty. The preparatory department is to be raised to the rank of a well-equipped academy, with an enlarged course of study and with teachers selected for their ability and experience in this

kind of work. The college faculty will devote itself exclusively to the collegiate department, whose curriculum has been revised and expanded in accordance with the best modern standards. A wide range of optional and elective studies is now offered, allowing each student to select such a course as his natural tastes, his aptitudes and the demands of his future calling may dictate. The new plan will go into effect at the opening of the next college year, September, 1891." As hitherto, three courses were to be offered, the classical, the literary and the scientific, with these subdivisions: 1, philosophy; 2, the Bible and the Christian faith (soon changed to biblical literature); 3, history; 4, Greek; 5 Latin; 6, French; 7, German; 8, rhetoric and oratory; 9, English language; 10, English literature; 11, general literature; 12, mathematics; 13, astronomy; 14, chemistry; 15, physics; 16, biology; 17, geology; 18, music. This, certainly, is an astounding evolution, the product, as it is, of the growth of only two decades. And convincing evidence here appears that Carleton is fully awake to the educational movements of the times and proposes, so far as possible, to supply her students with the very best of intellectual opportunities.

Not many changes of especial significance occurred in the personnel of the institution. In 1891 Professor Goodhue retired from the headship of the academy and was chosen dean of the faculty; and

SCOVILLE MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

the same year Miss Lucia E. Danforth became preceptress of the academy. In 1892 Miss Evans was granted leave of absence for rest and study in Europe; and Frederick E. Stratton became principal of the academy and teacher of Greek. In 1899 George H. Alden became professor of history and political science; and Ansel A. Knowlton teacher of chemistry, physics and physical training. By the end of this period the instructors of every grade in all departments unmbered no less than twenty-five, a growth of twenty-two since the advent of President Strong.

As to the student attendance, with quite marked variations the general tendency was clearly upward. Thus at the beginning of the period there were 94 in the four college classes and in the institution 321; while at the end the number was 377, including a senior class of 32 and a freshman class of 91. This growth is all the more remarkable when we recall the fact that both Yankton and Fargo colleges were now pushing themselves into notice; but far more the fact that the high schools of the state were doing academical work, while the university, with free tuition, its location in a large city and the presence of crowds, was an alluring competitor.

Two anniversary celebrations were held during this period, about three years apart; the one recalling the opening of the school in September of 1867, and the other the forming of the first college class,

as well as the beginning of the administration of President Strong in 1870. It was not far from the date of this second gathering for joyful reminiscence that, having filled a quarter-century to the full with most faithful, self-denying, laborious and efficient service, the president felt constrained to take steps to retire from a position involving such heavy responsibilities and such crushing burdens; and so at the annual meeting of the board in 1895 presented his resignation, with this as a portion of the statement added, giving his reasons for the act:

"For thirty-eight years optical difficulties, far greater than most of my friends have understood, have burdened me. My work, except the little necessary for public evening services, has been confined to the day-time, and only a limited use of daylight could be allowed. To be cut off from the earnest student-life which gave my youth such intense delight, to lay aside those scholarly ambitions once so strong, have involved much more than a personal disappointment; they have rendered impossible literary work naturally expected, and such as, if well done, would bring credit to the institution. What little labor of that kind was attempted during the years of my pastorate and the early years here, was done through the self-sacrificing assistance of one in the closest earthly relation, whose special endowments peculiarly fitted her for

such work, and who, while health remained, gave herself to it with a devotion which knows no withholding of time or strength or zeal. Words cannot express my appreciation of what she has been and what she has done. Her regret has been no less than my own, that physical hindrances should so prevent the full realization of our ideals. But God's methods of using his children are wiser than their own. Except for these limitations I should never have come into my present position; and so far as I can judge, my life must have been even less useful than I hope it has been. Other limitations constraining me to this present action are those caused by the injuries received in a railroad accident soon after commencing this work in 1870. From the effects of those injuries I can never be free. Their discomforts need no consideration, but only the fact that they have practically increased my age and decreased my effectiveness. More vigorous health cannot be expected with advancing years, and surely college interests ought not to suffer through any misfortune or weakness of mine. The work is of far more consequence than the worker. . . . Though conscious of weakness and not blind to my mistakes, I have done what I could. My only claim is, that as God has given me grace to discern my duty, I have tried to do it."

There is no need to say that the resignation was

not accepted. Instead, after every member of the board had spoken freely, expressing his conviction, (the president not being present), the vote not to accept was unanimous. The honored head of the institution had not degenerated into an incumbrance; he was not even so infirm as to be of no more valuable service; in fact, as yet he could not at all be spared. His work was not completed. In particular, another important financial campaign was at the doors and for this he, vastly better than any other, was fitted to be the leader and inspiration. From such a terrible ordeal he richly deserved to be released, but that could not be.

An unusually large number of Carleton's friends and supporters passed out of life during this period. Among the most prominent were Judge E. S. Jones and Hiram Scriver. The former was almost lavish in his gifts, and of the latter the board say in a minute soon after put on record: "A trustee from the organization of the college and recording secretary until 1882, whose sacrifices, labors and benefactions have been numerous and generously bestowed from the first days of its existence, and whose faith in its future, whose counsels in its behalf, whose care and prudence in the management of its affairs, made him one of the most valuable and trustworthy counsellors." These two died in the opening year of the decade and only a few weeks apart. In addition, these

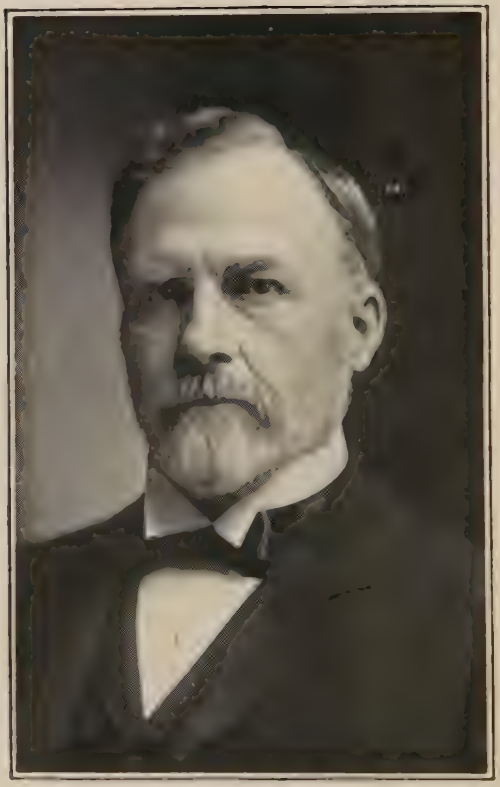
four clergymen ceased from their labors in behalf of the Kingdom: Joseph S. Rounce, Northfield's first pastor, in 1893; Edward Brown and Charles B. Sheldon, in 1896, and Malcolm McG. Dana, in 1898. The last named was especially enthusiastic and indefatigable in his service of the college until his departure for the East some ten years before his death.

From time to time, the college campus had received additions by purchase or donation, until from twenty acres it had grown to fifty. One of the later enlargements came as a gift from Deacon Allen N. Nourse, whose property adjoined the campus upon the east. About the middle of the decade the beginning of an arboretum was made. To enlist public interest in the project, a request was sent throughout the state that every church and Sunday school should be represented by the gift of a tree.*

The college corporation had always been chary of gifts in the shape of honorary degrees, wisely preferring to wait until lapse of years and worthy achievement had secured for the institution good standing and a solid reputation. But in 1895, after a quarter-century of college work had been done, three clergymen were constituted doctors of divin-

* In pushing this project Mrs. C. W. Hackett, of St. Paul, was especially active through an extensive correspondence, to excite interest and secure co-operation.

ity: Stephen A. Norton, a former student, with Delavan L. Leonard and Edward M. Williams, former pastors of the Northfield church and members of the board. One alumnus, Rev. A. Z. Conrad, '82, had previously been honored in the same way.



WILLIAM H. LAIRD.

CHAPTER IX.

THE NEW CENTURY.

Summary and Review.

In outline reasonably full the story of the college has now been presented as far as to the close of the century which gave it birth. Probably no thoughtful and candid reader of these pages thus far has failed to reach the conclusion that the narrative is full of interest, and contains passages not a few which are really striking and unusual. And yet, possibly it may seem to some that this institution is altogether too youthful to have much history worth the telling; is far too lacking in the elements of the venerable and the hoary to inspire interest and reverence. Its genesis is altogether too recent, the events involved are too well known. Harvard and Yale are of ancient origin, the one dating from 1636 and the other from 1701, and hence their records cover nearly as many centuries as those of Carleton do decades. Indeed, it cannot but be that something of glamour and kindling of imagination are lacking in the theme of the present volume. But then, at the worst, more than a generation has passed since the students first began to gather; while if, as we may and should, we go back to the date when the college actually began

to exist in thought, and longing, and purpose, and planning and struggle, we have well nigh a half-century to include. Almost all the founders and early builders have passed away, and all who survive are advanced in years; while the task of sustaining and enlarging has passed into other hands. But what is more to the present purpose, the world moves forward far faster now than formerly, borrowing speed from steam and electricity, so that events, changes, progress, which once required a century, in our time transpire within the limits of a decade. Nor is importance to be attached to the mere coming and going of many years, but rather to achievements made, betterment wrought out to human-kind, be the period covered long or short. Tried by this test Carleton is not juvenile and under age, but of ripe years and time-honored. On many accounts it is well worth while to review briefly the happenings of the last fifty years, and note the marvelous and multitudinous changes which have occurred in the world at large. As the rehearsal is made how remote and dream-like do the days appear which witnessed the laying of Carleton's foundation stones!

First, recall the innumerable discoveries in every realm; the inventions most amazing, both for number and importance; more probably than in the entire stretch extending to the Christian era. The triumphs of the locomotive, and the steamship, and the printing press. The globe girdled by ocean

cables, the earth's surface gridironed by railways, and the ends of the earth brought into instantaneous communication. What rapid strides has the English language made towards universal use, and the Anglo-Saxon towards universal leadership and commanding influence in the world's affairs; with these priceless benefits always and everywhere included, civil and religious liberty and the spirit of democracy; christian civilization, and a free field for protestant Christianity. In full keeping and largely as a result, greater advance has been made towards world-wide evangelization than in the fifteen centuries preceding. Or, descending more into detail, in 1850 Africa had been touched only at the extreme southern tip and at a few points upon the coast; but since has been explored and even partitioned among the European powers. Livingstone died in 1873, and four years later Stanley reached the mouth of the Kongo. Australia had not yet emerged from the woeful estate of a penal settlement, with Botany Bay and Van Diemen's Land as synonym and summing up; but now behold the prosperous and enterprising Australasian commonwealth, at some points fairly rivaling the American Republic. China, Korea and Japan, then fast-closed for centuries, but wide open now, and the last-named pushing forward at such well-nigh headlong pace as already to have been admitted to equality with western nations. It was in 1854 that Commodore Perry with his warships

cast anchor in Yedo Bay, and refused to take his departure until the gates began to open. In the same decade occurred the Indian Mutiny and the Crimean War, and in the next the opening of the Suez canal and the emancipation of more than 20,000,000 serfs in Russia. In 1870 the Franco-Prussian war broke out, with these among the momentous results; the inauguration of the German empire; the utter overthrow of Napoleon III. and his imperial system, coupled with the setting up of the French Republic on solid foundations; the liberation and unification of Italy, including the destruction of the Pope's temporal power, which had been maintained for more than eleven hundred years. Disraeli and Gladstone were in the midst of their careers; Dickens and Thackeray had done their best work; Carlyle's "Frederick the Great" appeared in 1865; "Aurora Leigh" preceded it by ten years, while "In Memoriam" was published as far back as 1851.

So much for the Old World. Crossing the ocean, Brazil was a monarchy as yet. About three months before the "American House" became the college, Maximilian, the puppet of Napoleon III., the would-be emperor of Mexico, was executed. The same year, by purchase, Alaska became American soil. Since the last half-century opened, the frontier has been pushed from the Missouri to the Pacific; that is, across two-thirds of the continent; while in the vast spaces thus redeemed from empti-

ness and desolation, the Rocky mountain region, the "Great American Desert," no less than fifteen imperial commonwealths have been reared, with more soon to follow. Vast stores of gold and silver have been added to the world's wealth. In 1858 Pike's Peak became a name to conjure with; the next year the Comstock lode in Nevada was uncovered, while in 1863 silver mines were discovered in Utah and gold dust was washed from the gravel of Alder Gulch, Montana. In 1869 the overland wagon and the pony express were exchanged for the locomotive, with five other trans-continental railway lines since brought into being. The suspension bridge across Niagara dates from 1855, and in 1858 the first cable was stretched across the Atlantic, that is, the year before Mr. Goodsell removed to Minnesota with a college in his mind's eye. At that date the population of Chicago had just passed the 100,000 mark. In 1850 the Union held, not as now 76,303,000 inhabitants, but only 23,191,000. Not a few leaders among the second generation of American statesmen, like Calhoun, Clay and Webster, were still in the land of the living, while their successors, Chase, Seward, Sumner, etc., were just attaining to a national fame; but since, these also have disappeared and a fourth generation now conducts the affairs of the nation. When the Rochester conference resolved that the time had come to move in earnest for a college, Mr. Lincoln was in the midst of his first presiden-

tial term. The times seem antediluvian to which belong the victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, the capture of Atlanta in September of 1864, and Sherman's start upon his immortal picnic excursion to the sea a few weeks later. The glorious galaxy of our literary lights were still shining at their brightest; the "Scarlet Letter" appearing in 1850, "Hiawatha" in 1855, the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" in 1857, "Snow Bound," in 1866 and the second series of the "Biglow Papers" also in the sixties. Who has the hardihood to term such a catalogue of events recent? Since then time enough has elapsed to see the union restored, the ghastly wounds of a five-years' war all healed and even the scars all removed; since then the furious passions of rebellion days have burned to ashes, and fraternal feeling between North and South has advanced almost to perfection.

Fifty Years in Minnesota.—At the beginning of the period only a territorial government was in existence, which lasted but eight years. The boundaries were ample, embracing 160,000 square miles, extending to the Missouri and so embracing both Dakotas; though the soil was mainly in the hands of the Indians, and the population was only 6,077, climbing, however, to 172,023 during the decade ensuing. How phenomenal the increase since then, for the 2,000,000 mark has been nearly attained. Taking into account its combined location upon the continent, its ample proportions, climate, soil, ma-

terial resources in general, as well as the character of its inhabitants, Minnesota clearly ranks among the very foremost of our commonwealths; nor have many, if indeed any, a brighter future assured. How incredible that as recently as 1860 its capital city could be reported officially as having a population of 10,277 and "two schools with 1,324 pupils," while a certain cyclopedia published as late as 1862 does not contain the name even of Minneapolis! A few miles of railway track had been laid, but there was no approach to the state from the east except by wagon or by the river. So it was far out of the world and in feeble infancy. It appears also that the career of Carleton covers practically all the progress witnessed in this, the mightiest commonwealth in the entire Northwest.

These figures are impressive as representing to the eye the astounding and unparalleled changes which a half-century has wrought, in a region too, so frigid and frost-bitten as to be gravely pronounced by government explorers "uninhabitable save for Indians and herds, and unproductive except for a few of the hardiest cereal crops!" Somehow, notwithstanding such drawbacks, according to the last census at least 1,751,400 members of the human family manage to survive and to be reasonably happy and prosperous therein. Of these the native-born number 1,246,076 and the foreign-born 505,318. Of the latter portion 220,371 are Scandinavian, that is, among the very best of the

foreign population considered as material out of which excellent American citizens are certain and soon to be made. If we take the two chief cities as one (and certainly they ought at the soonest to be at least federated like the constituent elements of which Greater New York is fashioned), that is, Minneapolis with 202,718 inhabitants, and St. Paul with 163,065, we have a municipality larger than Buffalo and approximating closely to Cleveland, which is seventh for size among American cities. Next comes Duluth with its 52,969, whose site less than twenty-five years ago was covered by a forest (and close by, almost touching, is Superior City), with proportions no doubt destined rapidly and extraordinarily to increase. Then follow these cities: Winona, 19,714; Stillwater, 12,318; and Mankato, 10,599, with ten others with less than 10,000 but more than 5,000 inhabitants, standing in this order: Faribault, Red Wing, Brainerd, Rochester, Fergus Falls, Little Falls, Owatonna, Austin, New Ulm and Crookston. Of cities and villages containing more than 1,000 inhabitants, Minnesota is possessed of no less than 122. As standing for another most characteristic and important phase of progress, the state university, the crown of the public school system of the state, has forged forward within little more than a generation from almost nothing to a rank among the foremost of such institutions, having in the opening year of the century 28 buildings, 245 in-

structors and 3,236 students; the latter numbering two years later 3,550.

Turning now to the material side of things, how great is the marvel both of abundance and the variety with which the state has been endowed. Its lumber product is unsurpassed and its Mesaba and Vermillion ranges, which ten years ago were scarcely known, are unequaled for their output of iron ore. For its wheat crop also Minnesota stands without a peer with her 95,278,660 bushels harvested in 1900, North Dakota following far behind with 59,889,000, and Ohio coming next with 50,377,000. As a flax-producer only North Dakota is ahead. Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin can boast of a larger oat crop, though 74,054,150 bushels are not to be despised. In the corn market thirteen states claim superiority, since only 47,256,920 bushels ripen annually on Minnesota soil. Turning finally to dairy products, the front rank is again reached, with 82,363,315 pounds of butter (with quality fully matching quantity), and 3.575,642 pounds of cheese. Behold, what marvels fifty years have brought forth!

Congregationalism.—In the land at large the denomination was just beginning to emerge from gloomy days of darkness and chaos into order and comeliness when Carleton was beginning to be. The fateful "Plan of Union" was fast falling into a well-earned disuse and destined soon to be repudiated by all parties concerned. The Michigan

City Convention, the first movement looking towards unification and co-operation upon a national scale, had been held in 1846; that leading to the Albany Convention in 1852, with the Boston Council taking a great step forward in 1865; and the culmination reached in the first of the triennial councils, held at Oberlin in 1871. Now for the first time the gathering of statistics began. In 1860 the ministers were found to number 2,678, the churches 2,555 and the members 255,030. By the end of the century the figures had increased to 5,568 ministers, 5,650 churches and 633,349 members. Relating to church finances no figures were gathered until 1870, and that year benevolent contributions were given as $1,150,814; by 1885 these had increased to $1,677,219, and home expenses were $3,909,225; and by the end of the century they were, respectively, $2,333,357 and $7,574,672. When Carleton was founded only twelve Congregational colleges existed outside of New England; but now the number has gone upward beyond forty, the increase being almost wholly found in the South and the newer West.

A review of Congregational growth in Minnesota is next in order; a phenomenon confined of course entirely within the limits of the last half-century. In 1851 a single church was found—one just organized at St. Anthony, and two ministers, both home missionaries, one of whom is yet in the land of the living. That mother church

stood alone for two years (omitting Point Douglas, soon removed to Prescott, Wisconsin), until a second was formed at Excelsior, and a third at Winona a year later still. But soon such a process of growth set in that by 1860 the churches numbered 54 with 1,406 members and 31 ministers; by 1880 the figures had changed to 140 churches with 6,940 members and 115 ministers; and in 1900 to 237 churches 18,178 members and 199 ministers. During the last two decades the beneficences advanced from $15,973 to $46,366, and the home expenses from $90,402 to $233,633. If compared with other states in this particular, the fact appears that Minnesota ranks ninth for the number of Congregational churches, and eighth for the number of members. If compared with neighboring commonwealths, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin are stronger (as they might well be since they are also older by several decades), though in the last named, the difference is not great. Kansas, however, though considerable older, falls below at every point. If we turn to the chief city of the state and compare it with other municipalities, we find it advancing well towards the front, ranking fifth for the number of churches, being surpassed only by Chicago, Boston, Brooklyn and Cleveland; though in point of members it falls to the eighth place, with Worcester, Hartford and New Haven also ahead. Brooklyn has only four more churches than Minneapolis, and Cleveland only one. If the

Twin Cities be counted as a unit, then the number of churches rises to 33; exactly the same as Boston contains. At any rate, it is within the facts to affirm that within the limits of the square miles which conain the two, are found more Congregational churches, with one exception, than upon any equal space in the Union! Still further, in proportion to its population, Minneapolis is a full match for Chicago itself! Therefore, what wonders of outcome have followed from that heroic and resolute deed of Father Seccombe at St. Anthony in 1851. The day and the deed were suitably remembered just fifty years afterwards when the state association met with that church (now Minneapolis First), in semi-centennial exercises of reminiscence and thanksgiving.

Such development of the denomination in the state is quite satisfactory; but how does it compare with that seen in other ecclesiastical bodies, especially those possessing most points in common? In 1891, in his "Congregationalism in Minnesota," Rev. Archibald Hadden says: "Comparing the year books of the five leading protestant bodies, we reach the following result, showing their relative strength at the end of last year:

1. Congregationalists, 182 churches; 13,250 members.

2. Presbyterians, 184 churches; 13,028 members.

3. Methodists, 287 churches; 20,270 members.

4. Baptists, 197 churches; 14,073 members.

5. Episcopalians, 132 churches; 9,047 members.

An examination of similar sources of authority discloses the fact that the relative strength of these several bodies is substantially the same in the opening years of the century, or at least that the Congregational churches have well held their own. Another test, especially pertinent here, is found by comparing certain institutions of learning in the state, taking the figures contained in the last annual report of the bureau of education, including only the college and preparatory departments and these four items: number of students, number of volumes in the library, value of productive funds, value of buildings, grounds and apparatus:

Carleton, 355 students; 15,000, library; $325,000 endowment; $26,328, income.

Macalester, 136 students; 7,000, library; $272,000 endowment; $8,000 income.

Hamline, 315 students; 6,500, library; $211,500, endowment; $18,105, income.

Northfield and the Church.—Though this city is credited by the last census with a population of only 3,210, it yet must be accorded a prominent place among the municipalities of the state. Its general appearance is sufficiently comely and its surroundings are unusually attractive. Improvements of all kinds are in steady progress. The later buildings, whether designed for public business or residence purposes, are of ample proportions as well as archi-

tecturally up to date. Graded streets have recently taken the place of the natural surface, with a general substitution of cement for lumber as material for sidewalks. The occupied spaces are increasing year by year through the continual erection of new houses, especially towards the east and south, and upon the western side of the river, as if attracted by Manitou Hights capped by St. Olaf college. Within a score of years a large number of roomy and tasteful residences have been reared, and so many more have been enlarged, improved and adorned that the resident of former days, returning, finds almost nothing which wears a familiar look. Though the inhabitants are not so very many, yet among them is found an unusual proportion of such as stand high for intelligence and for the possession of all public and private virtues. The phenomenal presence of this class was prominent among the causes which brought the college hither, and ever since has proved a powerful magnet to attract others of the same lofty type. Fortunately, in Northfield is found in conjunction a good average amount of financial ability and a readiness to employ the same in reasonable proportion for the advancement of all worthy objects. As proof and illustration of this fact some figures have already been given, but two or three other statements of the same kind are in order here. Taking the financial secretary of the college as competent authority: " The aggregate giving by North-

field residents, the faculty and students included, in thirty-five years from the beginning, is not far from $120,000." When in the 1885-7 campaign for $200,000, the trustees subscribed nearly $50,000, no less than $13,000 of that amount, nearly one-third, represented the contribution of men of this community. And when St. Olaf school was started, pledges were made here which aggregated some $6,000.

In this review of fifty years a few additional statements will not be out of place relating to the local church, with which, from the first, the college has been so intimately associated, with which also the bulk of the instructors have been connected as members, and in whose sanctuary the mass of the students have always worshiped. Since the erection of the present building some two decades ago, every third row of seats has regularly been set apart for student use. This large and influential organization (which is but one out of eight located in Northfield, the others being Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Moravian, Norwegian Lutheran, Danish Lutheran, and Roman Catholic), dating from 1856, is two years older than the state and is fast approaching its semi-centennial anniversary. Not reckoning the schoolhouse and other buildings in which it found shelter during the early days of poverty and struggle for existence, two houses of worship have been reared and occupied. To those who are able in memory to reproduce the "Old

Brown Church," both in appearance and appointments, it was fearfully and wonderfully made. The first installment measured but 24 by 40, was ready for use in 1862, and with three several additions, one at the rear, and a wing attached to either side, did humble service for nearly two decades and then happily fell a prey to the devouring flames. Seven pastors have been called to teach, lead and inspire, or more properly six, since the ministry of the first one, J. R. Barnes, lasted but a few months. These are their names: J. S. Rounce, 1857-63; E. S. Williams, 1864-70; J. A. Towle, 1872-5; D. L. Leonard, 1875-81; E. M. Williams, 1882-9; and J. E. McConnell, 1890—. Two quasi-pastors must also be named in this connection, who occupied the pulpit for a limited period between pastorates: Myron A. Munson in 1871 and Henry L. Kendall in 1882; both greatly to the pleasure and profit of the church. The growth of this organization appears by these figures which give the number of members at intervals of ten years, the original number being eight only. At the end of the first decade, or in 1866, 148 were in fellowship; at the end of the second, 258; of the third, 474; of the fourth, 501; increased to 553 in the latest report. Only three churches in the state have a larger membership. Its beneficences are especially commendable and noteworthy, being regular, as if from principle and settled habit, including almost every denominational interest and steadily increasing in amount.

The aggregate for the first decade was $3,087; for the second, $11,167; the third, $28,187; and early in the last half of the fourth they have climbed to $31,913. For some reason no parsonage was provided until the nineties were well advanced.

Carleton in Review.—Marvels of progress were witnessed during the last half-century in the world at large and the land in which we live; the growth of the denomination was satisfactory, especially in Minnesota; but by comparison, how has it fared with the college under view? Has it kept pace with its environment, material, intellectual, religious? After referring to some notable occurrences belonging to the two or three years of the opening century, certain facts will be furnished in a review which contain the substance of an adequate reply to the query.

A brief account must be given of another strenuous and most successful financial campaign belonging to 1900. Sufficient mention has been made of the disappointment mingled with the satisfaction ensuing during the nineties after $200,000 had been pledged in the state for additional endowment, and the almost desperate methods resorted to in order to diminish expenses and increase receipts. Year after year passed without relief appearing, but instead a constantly growing deficit. The business depression was so general and so severe, and the last campaign was still so recent, that it seemed next to impossible to make another

appeal for money with any reaonable prospect of success; while also eastern donors of large sums were somehow not visible just then. At length, in dire extremity, longing eyes began to turn more and more towards Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, who for several years had been so generously relieving the pecuniary necessities of so many colleges in the West. Therefore interviews were sought, with efforts made to interest him in Carleton's case, but for a long time apparently without result. For months encouragement not the least came from that quarter. Finally, however, during a brief interview, Dr. Pearsons put abruptly this significant question to President Strong: "Do you think you could raise $100,000?" "I can try, sir," was the response. Then followed a definite promise of $50,000, on condition that twice that amount should be secured elsewhere in valid pledges, on or before January 1, 1901. With this challenge made, of course action in keeping was taken at the soonest. Nothing could be done before commencement; but within a few weeks one-half the amount required had been pledged; and also half of the $50,000, promised had been paid. In September a conference of the friends of the college was held in Northfield to canvass the critical situation, closing with this as the watchword from the lips of the leader, "We must get the $50,000 by January 1," though the ruling conviction was that the effort was well nigh certain to fail;

and how success could be achieved was past imagining. Only three months now remained. The four chief centers of hope and, therefore, of activity, were Minneapolis and St. Paul, Northfield and Austin. The general programme was that President Strong would spend two days canvassing in the Twin Cities, and then return home for one day of rest. The anxiety and toil were so severe that at length his limited store of physical strength was well-nigh exhausted. His attending physician declared that such strain was perilous; but the patient replied: "I cannot stop now; I would rather die than fail. You must help me keep going." When ten days of December were gone no less than $27,000 were still lacking, and two days after Christmas the deficit stood at $12,000, though at that date some further pledges were secured at a gathering of former Carleton students. A meeting of the executive committee was now called, and the proposition was made that they undertake to raise $5,000 more in Northfield, with the president's assurance added that if this were done, he would see that the $7,000 balance was from some source forthcoming. Both parties were active and successful. When the last day arrived a visit was made to C. W. Hackett of St. Paul, a trustee who had already pledged $2,000, with this result, that before night, his wife joining in the transaction, the final $5,000 was secured. So that New Year's morning saw the full $150,000 added to the endow-

ment; though it also found the leader in the strenuous endeavor more dead than alive. Some 400 names are found upon the long list, scattered all the land over, but for the most part resident in Minnesota. The students caught the contagion of giving, the classes joining in generous rivalry, some giving out of their poverty, and the aggregate of their pledges approximated $2,000. The sums bestowed during this canvass varied from $10,000, to less than one dollar.

So much for the last financial campaign. The last up to date, that is, for others not a few are certain to follow in years to come. Rev. E. M. Williams' homely but apt comparison of the college to the hungry dog will need to be kept in mind, at least until the dawn of the happy millennial day. Repeating a few sentences from the financial secretary which appeared upon a former page: "The total running expenses during the twenty-five years of legal existence, 1867-92, are about $450,000. Of this the students have paid in tuition about $150,000; about $220,000 was derived from interest and other small producing sources, and about $50,000 from donations made from time to time. We may say that here is a corporation of stockholders who have a paid-in capital of $675,000. They have put about $240,000 into a working plant; have expended $80,000 more in keeping this plant in order, and are looking for more capital in order to enlarge the plant." Three

years later, at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of President Strong's administration, Professor Goodhue spoke of "an educational plant that has cost between $200,000 and $300,000, and an endowment fund of $300,000 more." And he further affirms with good reason, that "$700,000, or an average of $90.00 for each working day of that period, is a large sum for one man to secure as benevolent gifts to a new enterprise; but it is a still greater achievement to make all these many donors at once friends to himself, to the college and to the cause of Christian education which it represents." This was said in 1895, and during the years which have elapsed since then, money has been gathered at a rate at least no less per diem, and hence to the sum named enough is to be added by this time to raise the total very near to a round $1,000,000. The following statement is conservative with reference to the results of the several campaigns in search of the "sinews of war," together with search always diligently maintained between times. More than $25,000 have been gathered annually on the average for Carleton, in both East and West, in Northfield, Minnesota, and the land at large. Of this sum not far from $250,000 exists to-day in the substantial form of a college plant (campus, buildings, apparatus, etc.), as a productive endowment of about the same amount, together with $60,000 of annuity funds and $30,000 of beneficiary, prize and other trust funds.

The receipts for the college year 1901-2 were, from tuition and other fees, $14,850; from permanent productive funds, $12,295; and from other sources, not including gifts, $3,500; a total of $30,645. Though a much larger sum is greatly needed, it is yet a legitimate cause for wonder and gratitude that in so brief a time so much has been accumulated.

Next after the accumulations of money, the marked increase of real estate, of land and buildings, is to be considered. Mr. Goodsell's original gift in 1867 was ten acres. At the same time Charles A. Wheaton,* an earnest and influential friend of the institution from the beginning, also gave ten acres. Since then the campus, including the athletic field, has grown to eighty acres, or the size of an ordinary farm, possessing a mingling of valley and upland, a meandering brook included, while upon one side the Cannon river forms the boundary. Of college structures there are ten all told, reckoning both great and small, not including the original one, the College and the Ladies' Hall of the first generation, which, superseded in the eighties, was sold and demolished. Because of necessity the old observatory does duty as a men's

* Mr. Wheaton came to Northfield from Syracuse, N. Y., in 1859, erected a flouring mill, which he managed until it was purchased by the Ames Co. Following this and until his death, March 14, 1882, when nearly 73, he edited the Rice County Journal, the immediate predecessor of the Northfield News.

gymnasium. An athletic field has recently been fitted up with all needed appliances for baseball, football and other kinds of outdoor athletics, with funds donated by the chairman of the board, Wm. H. Laird, whose name it also bears. Provision is made for rooms and board in three cottages, for young women who need to economize. Music Hall (the Seccombe house of the first days) is tolerable only because nothing better is at present to be had. Willis Hall and Williams Hall are fairly well adapted to their uses, though the latter is sadly overcrowded. The present chief desideratum for Carleton, the most crying need, relates to a commodious science hall containing the best of modern appointments, which for nearly two decades has been eagerly longed for and diligently sought for, but hitherto all in vain. As for Scoville Library and Goodsell Observatory, they are all that can be desired. Gridley Hall also is the joy and pride of all connected with it. In more ways than one this structure is easily the center of college life, especially upon the social side. Not only are rooms supplied for more than a hundred young women, but nearly as many young men also gather at table thrice a day under the same roof. It is here that the influence of Miss Evans and Miss Lincoln, with other teachers and helpers, makes itself perhaps most deeply and widely felt for enjoyment, and also for up-building in the best things. Scarcely a holiday or anniversary is suffered to pass by with-

out some kind of celebration. Thus there are musical evenings, art evenings, Italian evenings and Madonna evenings. Sometimes a foreign postal card is found at every plate, or a card bearing a sprig of edelweiss, or of ivy from some spot of historic interest. Easter morning, in place of the rising bell, a carol is sung, and singing carols, all descend to breakfast with a butterfly or daffodil awaiting each one. Annual receptions are given to the two lower and to the two higher classes. Other receptions are held to which as many as five hundred cards of invitation are sent out. Still further, monthly receptions occur year after year, with the design of bringing the community at large into acquaintance and fellowship with the faculty and students. Every autumn invitations are sent out to all those friends who are at all likely to desire to attend. A rural improvement club finds its center and inspiration here; and here a "Town and Country Club" was formed, designed to bring into closer fellowship the women of city and country.

Thus far in the decade not many changes have occurred in the personnel of the teaching force. In 1900, after twenty years of service, Prof. Arthur H. Pearson presented his resignation, having first filled the chair of Chemistry, Physics and Mineralogy, and later that of Philosophy and Biblical Literature. The next year Rev. Eugene W. Lyman was elected Professor of Philosophy. In 1902 Miss Louisa H. Richardson resigned her professorship

of the Latin Language and Literature, after seventeen years' connection with the Faculty. At the opening of the century the catalogue contained the names of twenty-six men and women of whom fourteen were full professors. The same year no less than 413 students were found in attendance in all departments; 234 in the college classes and 101 in the Freshman class. It is interesting and most encouraging to note the steady growth in student attendance, as is indicated by these figures covering the last three decades. If college and academy are included, the average number catalogued for the seventies is 188, for the eighties is 261 and for the nineties 278. The diminution in the rate of increase in the last period belongs wholly to the academy, and is explained by the higher standard of admission in vogue and the inducements offered by the high schools of the state. The corresponding figures for the college proper are respectively 20, 65 and 142; and the average number of graduates had advanced from 20 through 127 to 192. At one time or another since the doors of the "American House" were first opened for would-be learners, just about 4,000 have received instruction. When the number of alumni had reached 454 it was found that of these 143 were educators, 13 were graduate students, 72 were engaged in business, 31 were clergymen or theological students, 33 were lawyers or law students, 24 were physicians or medical students, and 4 were missionaries. As showing that

Carleton is no pent-up Utica, narrow in its constituency and influence, is not provincial but cosmopolitan, it has occurred that at one table in Gridley Hall, the familiar verse, John 3:11, beginning "For God so loved the world," was recited in no less than fourteen languages, to-wit: English, French, German, Norwegian, Swedish, Arabic, Persian, Syriac, Turkish, Armenian, Ancient Greek, Modern Greek, Latin and Hebrew; and at another table it could have been rendered in Bohemian, Chinese and Japanese in addition!! What marvels of achievement have been wrought, what phenomenal advance has been made since the day when "the only trace of a college was found in the desire of the forty-seven enrolled that term to commence the study of Latin!"

Change of Administration.—In reviewing the happenings of this century thus far there can be no question that the most significant and far-reaching event is found in the retirement of Carleton's only president hitherto, and the installation of a successor. The term of service is phenomenally long, almost three and thirty years, a full third of a century. The efficiency displayed at many points has been marked. Though other gifted toilers not a few have loyally and lovingly coöperated, yet whatever has been gathered of buildings, endowment and equipment, is owed in largest measure to the faith and skill, the enterprise and tireless energy and unconquerable determination of one man. No

wonder then that for years, to the board and to many more, the thought of this leader laying down his task was next to unthinkable. Nor did the event finally occur unexpectedly or on a sudden. As we have already seen, as far back as 1895 or when a quarter-century had been rounded out, the resignation of President Strong had been presented; but after ample interchange of opinion and a unanimous negative vote, the paper had been returned to the sender. Five years passed and the act was repeated, with a request that action be taken by appointing a committee to search out another executive head for the institution; but again nothing was done. Finally, in April, 1901, after the canvass for $150,000 had been brought to a successful conclusion, the matter was presented a third time and with such urgency of appeal that June 11 the board appointed five of their number, Irwin Shepard, L. H. Hallock, D. P. Jones, A. W. Norton and G. R. Lyman, a committee "to look up and recommend a suitable man for president of the college"; and they met at once to decide upon a plan of action, formulating also a list of qualifications which the coming man must possess. Six months followed of diligent inquiry and correspondence, both in Minnesota and wherever trustworthy counsel was likely to be gained, by which time more than a score of possible presidents had been heard of with several commended as "ideal." At length it became apparent that in order to act intelligently in this great matter, a

visit to the East was indispensable. Not all the members of the committee were able to go, but W. H. Laird, the president of the board, was persuaded to lend his assistance, and January, 1902, the start was made. Various college towns were visited in New England, and interviews were had with presidents and professors, also with some concerning whom testimonials had been received. But no intelligence really satisfactory was secured until New Haven was reached and counsel was taken with President Hadley, who after speaking of the great scarcity of men fit to fill such a position as Carleton offered and the constant demand for them, proceeded to say that there was a certain minister who had recently accepted a call to a Bridgeport pastorate (of whom the committee had not hitherto heard), and who he thought would prove to be the very man sought for, if he could be persuaded to accept. He was an admirable man, was possessed of unusual gifts for organization and administration, and for these reasons he had been urging him to take up executive college work. Indeed, the presidency of two colleges had been offerd him and had been declined. Others connected with the university who knew him intimately, gave similar emphatic testimony. Therefore the committee set forth for Bridgeport, and in due season called upon Rev. William H. Sallmon, and held an interview which appears to have been eminently satisfactory to all parties concerned. Additional con-

firmatory evidence was gathered in New York City, and then one member of the committee returned to Bridgeport to spend a Sabbath, listening to Mr. Sallmon's preaching and engaging in intimate conversation with him. All that was seen and heard only served to deepen the conviction that at last the man the committee had been bidden to "look for" had been found.

As if in preparation for the weighty responsibilities he was soon to be asked to assume, before entering college Mr. Sallmon had been engaged in mercantile pursuits, and had become deeply interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. While in college and later, for three years he was general secretary of the Yale Y. M. C. A., and then for two years had charge of organizing international work in the various educational institutions of Australasia. For three years he also had charge of Bible study at the students' conference in Northfield, Massachusetts. It was not long after the matter of considering an election to this college presidency was broached that a deep impression was made upon his mind, so that he promised to give to it the most careful consideration and to pay a visit for investigation, should the board request. Returning to Minnesota, the committee reported their doings and recommended that an invitation be extended to Mr. Sallmon to visit the college with a view of becoming its president. February 3, 1902, such action was taken and

April 18 the candidate arrived in Minneapolis, remaining several days there and in Northfield, asking multitudinous questions and making personal investigations. As the guest of President and Mrs. Strong "he came within the central influence of that faith and self-sacrificing devotion which have made Carleton what it is, and received some of his deepest and most delightful impressions." The inner history of the college, its founding, early struggles, vicissitudes and triumphs as well as subsequent eventful chapters, he found, to use his own words, "a story of absorbing interest." In a letter following his return to the East he wrote: "I assure you very deep impressions were made upon me by my trip." And two weeks later: "The way for a decision is surely becoming clearer and the providential leadings are as marked as at the beginning." The board met April 21 and extended a unanimous call which was held under advisement until May 22 and then was accepted. However, engagements in Bridgeport held him until the end of the year, so that the burdens of administration remained yet longer upon the shoulders which already had borne them so long. December 4 the trustees not only voted a well-deserved annuity to the president now soon to be relieved, but also took concerning him the following action which was spread upon the records:

"The recent meeting of the trustees of Carleton College, which fitly recognized your unselfish de-

votion of a life to its interests by conferring upon you, on and after your retirement from the active duties of the presidency, the designation of Emeritus President of Carleton College, also appointed the undersigned as committee to convey to you and cause to be entered upon the records of the corporation some expression of the honor and affection in which you are held, and of the appreciation with which the work of your life is regarded by those officially connected with you in it.

"You came to the institution when it had small means, few students, and its assets were chiefly hopes. To those assets you joined your life, with its manly vigor, its culture, and its unfaltering faith in God; and of that life you have given without measure or stint.

"In shaping the ideals of the college, in selecting its instructors, and in securing for it funds, you have been unwearied, enthusiastic, energetic and wise. Your administration, extending over a generation, has made for the college a worthy place among higher institutions of learning; the friends you have rallied to its support have been true and loyal; your courage and faith have sustained the hearts of your associates in days of weakness and fear. The group of buildings that now form the college-home, the endowments of the college which are the nucleus and promise of the material future, the graduates of the college scattered in many lands, the place Carleton holds in the hearts of the people

of the state and of generous christian people throughout the land; these present-day assets of the college—giving all generous praise to your associates and helpers—are, in a special sense, the work of your life, the fruit of your toil.

"We realize, in part, at what cost they have been attained; the physical weariness and weakness, the anxiety of mind, the burden of heart only to be endured by one who knew he was doing the errand God had set for him; the sacrifice of scholarly ambitions, and of the comforts of home life for prolonged periods of time when the interests and life of the institution seemed at stake. But we are sure, that as from this place you look back over the work God has given you to do, and out on the results even now so clearly visible, and on to the future of the college which your faith can claim, you count it worth while.

"We congratulate you on this worthy and noble use of your life. We are proud ourselves to have been associated with you in it, and that, in the long years of this association, there has been nothing to cast doubt either upon the sincerity of your purpose or the wisdom of the methods by which you proposed its realization; that with successive boards of trustees there has ever been complete confidence and unbroken harmony. We beg of God for you, honored friend, many years yet with us, in which your interest and prayer shall be joined with your influence for the college and in which, by

voice and pen, as strength may be given you, you may serve the interests of education.

"Then, 'late may you return into heaven.'

"In behalf and by vote of the trustees of Carleton College.

(Signed) "DAVID C. BELL,
"HARLAN W. PAGE,
"GEORGE R. MERRILL,
"Committee."

This chapter must not close without mentioning the decease of two of Carleton's most loyal friends in the early days. Rev. Charles Seccombe, born in 1817, died in 1900; and Rev. J. R. Barnes, who though born in 1809 survived until 1901, thus reaching the age of ninety-two. And how many have passed away who performed a worthy part in laying the foundations of the college; like Brown and Burt, Carleton and Miss Willis, Dana, Galpin and Goodsell, Jones and Scriver, Shedd and Sheldon, and a score of others well worthy of mention. Only a handful remain, like Hall, Skinner, Strong, E. S. Williams and E. M. Williams.

CHAPTER X.

PRESIDENT SALLMON INAUGURATED.

Though the original design had been to end this history with the close of the administration of President Strong, in view of the notable event which has since occurred in connection with his successor in office, it would be obviously out of place not to add a chapter telling briefly the story of President Sallmon's inauguration.

The new chief executive was on hand to enter upon the performance of his duties at the opening of the winter term in January, 1903, appearing in chapel to be introduced by the president emeritus to the assembled faculty and students, and to make an informal address.

A round of receptions followed, given by Mrs. Strong, the students, faculty and trustees, and thus almost at once, the new-comer was made acquainted with his neighbors and constituents. Several weeks later Bridgeport was revisited with a wedding ceremony in view, in order to make complete the preparation for the new and onerous duties, by taking to himself a gifted and gracious helpmeet in the person of Miss Alice Bussey Trubee. Meantime preparations were in progress for the in-

WILLIAM H. SALLMON.

auguration exercises, for which May 6 was the day selected.

But before proceeding to present in outline the doings of that notable day in the history of the college, it will add both interest and emphasis if it is set in contrast with the "inauguration" of the first president almost three-and-thirty years before. And it cannot but be profitable to re-read just here the narrative of that event as given upon a former page. In October of 1870 the institution was as yet scarcely more than a name, a desire, a hope, a purpose, was at the best a puny, insignificant and unpromising affair. The state itself was but a dozen years old and was as yet for the most part an unbroken wilderness. Minneapolis was incorporated only three years before, while St. Anthony had still two more years of separate existence. The Congregational churches of Minnesota numbered but 75, more than half were receiving home missionary aid, only a few had more than 100 members, and the total membership scarcely exceeded 3,000. To-day the Twin Cities alone have almost half as many organizations, more than twice as many members, and no doubt more than ten times the financial ability.

Coming now to Northfield, a campus had been secured but was entirely unoccupied, except that one crumbling foundation was in place. One building only was in use, a transmogrified hotel. Payment of salaries was seriously behind, and other

debts were pressing. Pledges had been made, but the probability of payment was slight because so many deemed utter failure to the enterprise certainly in store. A recent canvass among the churches for funds had resulted in next to nothing. Only about three-score students in attendance, only about a dozen in the classical course, and most remaining but a term or two. And this was the "College" at the end of five years from the passage of the resolution which brought it into existence. Mr. Goodsell had died a year before. Through weary months diligent search had been made for a president. Several had been approached in Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and New England, but none was found who would give the question of acceptance a serious thought. And the one who was finally fixed upon as a last resort, or forlorn hope, happened to be resident in the near neighborhood, but was so seriously handicapped by an optical infirmity of long standing, as just now to feel compelled to retire from the pastorate. And when the place was offered him, not a few of his best friends counseled him to decline the proffered "honor."

Coming next to President Strong's induction into office. One day the board had met to hear his decision, and the next the state association was to meet in annual session. The pastors and delegates heard that a president had been secured, and in the afternoon the chosen one was introduced to the assembly, and was called upon for an address, with

no time afforded for preparation. Responding, he spoke for about half an hour from a heart heavily burdened, but trustful and hopeful. Upon closing he announced a pledge of $4,000 from Mr. Goodsell's family, to which Rev. E. M. Williams added $6,000, whereupon the brethren present proceeded with greatest enthusiasm to add more than $6,000 to that sum; after which Father Hall offered prayer, and the "inauguration" was complete. For some reason, the band was absent and no procession was formed. Not a cap and gown appeared in all that assembly in the Old Brown Church. Not a college president or professor, from East or West, honored the occasion with his presence. The only dignitaries on hand were two or three missionary secretaries from the East who came to attend the state conference. If any excited and enthusiastic spirit had arisen in that audience and uttered the prediction that within a generation such marvels of progress would be achieved, for his folly he would unanimously have been pronounced a fit object for ridicule, or at least for compassion.

Returning to May 6, 1903: Even before the day selected had arrived, by the score and hundred, friends began to pour in from near and from far. The season of the year was well chosen and the weather was perfection itself. The educational institutions of the state were generally represented, including the university, colleges, normal schools and academies, with quite a number coming from

other states. St. Paul and Minneapolis were on hand through their worthiest citizens by the train-load; while as for Northfield, it was gorgeous in gala attire, upon the business streets almost every show-window being lavishly decorated with the Carleton colors surrounding the portrait of the new president. The entire day was filled to overflowing with a great variety of gatherings and exercises.

First, at nine o'clock came a students' meeting in the chapel, with addresses from representatives of the various classes, alumni and others, with college songs and college cheers abundantly intermingled. A reunion of the alumni followed in the Library. At eleven a reception was held in Gridley Hall, by the president of the board, the president emeritus and President Sallmon; with an excellent luncheon accompanying. All these, however, were but as preliminaries to the climax of interest, the imposing inaugural ceremonies.

At 1 p. m. a procession was formed upon three sides of the campus, with Professor Goodhue as efficient marshal. The St. Olaf band of 50 pieces led the way, filling the air with inspiring music, followed by several hundreds in this order: Students of the academy by classes, freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors, each one wearing class-colors and waving a flag; alumni, superintendents of schools, clergymen, city officials, presidents and other representatives of colleges; Governor of Minnesota, president and president emeritus. A large

number marched clad in the academic cap and gown. The line of march was southward along College avenue to a point directly in front of the Congregational church, and thence westward across the school grounds, with a halt when the head of the procession reached the church steps. Every house along the route traversed was decorated profusely with college colors. By the happy thought of Supt. Edgar George, the pupils of the public schools were dismissed in season to form two lines, one on either side of the procession as it crossed the ground. Two had marched abreast, but now the lines separated, facing each other, and with the dignitaries in the lead, in reverse order the church was entered and occupied, to the notes of a fine processional rendered upon the organ by Prof. W. L. Gray. Upon the capacious platform were seated the faculty, trustees, speakers and attendants especially invited from abroad.

After the invocation and a hymn, these addresses of welcome were given: G. R. Lyman, chairman of the inauguration committee, presiding: Irwin Shepard, representing the board of trustees; Prof. E. W. Lyman, speaking for the faculty; A. J. Nason, for the alumni; and President Cyrus Northrup bringing the greetings of the State University. Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., secretary of Yale University, followed with an address setting forth the essential distinction between a college and a university; and naming three elements

which make up the life of a christian college. Next came the presentation of the college charter and keys by Wm. H. Laird, president of the board, and their reception by President Sallmon, followed by his inaugural address, and the prayer of installation offered by President Strong. Two hymns were sung, written expressly for the occasion by Prof. George Huntington, which also will be found upon a later page.

Especial mention must be made of the next item in the day's program, which followed almost immediately after the close of the exercises in the church. For years the plan has been diligently pushed of securing for the campus specimens of every tree which will survive in the Minnesota climate and soil; and already no less than seventy-seven, out of a possible one hundred, are to be found upon these sixty-five acres. Therefore it was but natural that a wholesale tree-planting should be planned, to provide a living and lasting monument of this capital event in Carleton's career. On either side of the walk leading from Willis Hall to Gridley Hall two dozen white elms had been put in place, each in a hole partly filled, and a shovel lying hard by. Also twenty-four persons of some note had been selected, each one assigned to a particular tree and asked to cast in a few shovelfuls of earth, attaching also a card bearing his name, which card with the number of the tree corresponding will be carefully preserved for the instruction

of generations to come. Thus a Cyrus Northrop tree will long abide, an A. P. Stokes, Jr., tree, an arboreal Irwin Shepard, J. J. Dow, first graduate, etc. But more, while this performance was in progress in the presence of a throng of spectators, in the neighborhood of Goodsell Observatory two white oaks were also planted, the one by President Strong and the other by President Sallmon.

An inter-class track and field-meet soon followed upon the Laird Field. In the evening a reception was held in Gridley Hall by President and Mrs. Sallmon, with a general invitation extended to the public, for hours the spacious halls and parlors were thronged, the College Glee Club supplying excellent music, and Prof. Huntington reading an Inaugural Ode, which traced the progress of learning from the Old World to the New, and from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi valley, with the inspiring rise and progress of Carleton as the objective point. Last of all came a torchlight procession of the students and an illumination of the campus, with Gridley Hall all glorious with lights gleaming from every window.

Thus ended a most impressive and auspicious day, with nothing from first to last occurring to mar the keen enjoyment of those fortunate enough to be found in attendance to listen and behold.

Some extracts follow from the address of President Northrop, a considerable portion of President Sallmon's Inaugural, with omissions indicated by

asterisks, the two hymns of Professor Huntington, and the closing lines of his Inaugural Ode.

Said President Northrop:

"I am here to-day to express to the president the voice of the State University. The State University welcomes him heartily. But I wish to speak especially for myself and from my own heart to give this Yale man a Yale man's hearty welcome and blessing, and as I met him when he first came to the state and talked with him, and assured him of my hearty coöperation and extended to him my heart and hand to do everything that is possible to help him in the work of making Carleton College more powerful and beneficial, I am here to-day to add a final word of welcome. * * * I hope the old friends of Carleton who have been so faithful in the past, who have done so much for it, who have donated so liberally, will none of them cease to be friends of Carleton and I hope that the new friends as well as the old of Carleton will so continue their help and assistance that even larger and better results may be had in the future, and that you will aid in the work to be done so that all the boys and girls of Minnesota who come here to be brought under the influence of this college can fully reap the benefit of the personal close relation with the president and the faculty. I hope that your buildings will become more numerous and your facilities for good work may become greater than they have been in the past. I have no jealousy of

any greatness that this college may attain and I am sure I come to this institution with the best wishes for it, and if my brother here shall be the agent through whom the Lord's blessing is to come to you and to this college, no one will feel more grateful for it than myself. * * *"

Said President Sallmon:

"We have assembled here to-day in keeping with a time-honored custom. The personnel of the assembly, and the robes which are in evidence indicate that the function is of an academic character. The place where we are gathered, dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, bears witness that it is connected with the Christian religion.

"The installation of a new head, and the inauguration of a new era, is such an important event in the life of a college that among the varied exercises arranged for the occasion is the inaugural address, in which the new leader is expected to declare the faith that is in him, and possibly to unfold his policy for the future conduct of the institution, if he be fortunate enough to have a policy to unfold. * * * The outline of the program suggests that there are certain relationships into which the president of a college enters. These relationships are varied in character, they are mutual, they include many interests, and they are subject to such differences of opinion and interpretation that a consideration of some of them should prove valuable to us

all, and will afford sufficient opportunity for a declaration of faith and purpose. * * *

"The president is the executive head, and in a large measure the framer of the institution's policy. His first relationship is with his board of trustees. In their hands is the power of election, and to them he is responsible, and must by his career justify their choice. The trustees are the pledged guardians of the institution's highest interests. They are more than managers, they are stewards of a sacred trust. It devolves upon them to study the needs of the college intelligently; to plan, by personal subscription, by bequests, by canvass, and by other means to procure adequate funds and equipment. In all of these matters the president should coöperate to the extent of his ability, but he can render his best service to the college by being relieved as far as possible from the direct initiative and burden of the financial question. The president is the connecting link between the college-in-action and the trustees. He should keep them fully informed of its progress and needs; he should spend much of his time at the college studying its intellectual interests, strengthening the weak places, stimulating the instructors by his presence in their classrooms, and inspiring them by personal contact. He should be free for some teaching in his own department both for his own sake and for that of the students. He should have such control of his time as to be able to appear in public in such gatherings and in such

capacities as will be for the best interests of the college. The trustees should guard their president from becoming merely a financial agent, and should do their utmost to make it possible for him to carry out his plans for the expansion of the institution.

"The second relationship which the president sustains is that to his faculty. The trustees are the guardians of the college in its extensive interests, and the faculty under the leadership of the president, are the trustees of its intensive interests. * * * The teacher must not only know his subject but he must know how to teach it. Again, the teacher must be able to impart inspiration. If he can impart information, and is in love with his subject, if he has high ideals, and a genuine, unassumed sympathy with young people, and delights to pour out his knowledge to enrich and to form, and not simply to inform his students, he represents the inspiring type. With such a corps the president must seek to surround himself, and having found them, he is to be their guide and counsellor, and to see to it that the conditions precedent to effective work are established, that efficiency within the department is maintained, and that that harmony of relationship exists which is indispensable to coöperation. * * *

"The next relationship of the president is his relation to his students. The college exists for the students, for their individual development, and for their preparation for lifework. The courses of

study are planned with these objects in view and the whole life of the place should tend towards this same end. Self-government, not paternal government, should be the key-note, and each student placed upon his own honor and personal responsibility should be expected to deport himself according to the best standards of conduct that are maintained among men and women of refinement and culture in Christian communities. * * * The environment should be such that the student will learn that work is his birthright, and that hard work is honorable. He should be put in the way of gaining that mental equipment which comes from concentration and perseverence, and the mastery of some subject. Culture, it is true, comes from knowing something of the best that others have thought and said, but culture blossoms into manhood and womanhood when one begins to think his own thoughts through clearly and to put them into his own words. * * *

"The next relationship of the president is that to the alumni, and former students who are not graduates. They compose a body who may be of great service to the college. They know the needs of their alma mater, and should, as her debtors, use all their influence to send to her students, money for endowment, books for the library, equipment for the laboratories and other departments, and such aid in erecting necessary buildings as it may be in their power to secure. The alumni in their dif-

ferent pursuits are exemplifying the spirit of the college which fostered them. Of the more than 400 who have graudated and of the 3,000 others who have studied here, many hold positions of great influence, and some have reached places of eminence. To all of these as well as to those in humbler spheres the college looks for loyalty and support.

"Another important relationship is that between the college and the community in which it exists. Carleton can never forget the generosity of the people of Northfield when in 1866, the inhabitants numbering about 1,500, there was given $20,000 for the founding of the institution, and the record shows that at other times, especially during the crucial period in 1870, there have been similar exhibitions of devotion and self-sacrifice. The college owes the community a great debt, and it can best discharge that debt by manifesting interest in the welfare of the city, providing lectures, musical entertainments, and certain library facilities, by patronizing home industries, and by coöperating with every organization and movement which makes for the betterment of the people intellectually, materially and spiritually. * * *

"But the obligations are mutual and the college has also a right to expect something from the community. This beautiful town is largely what it is because of the existence of the educational institutions, St. Olaf and Carleton, in its midst. Take

from Northfield its academic atmosphere, its public-spirited faculties, its families who have moved here to educate their children, and others who have settled here attracted by what the colleges mean; take away the body of students, pull down the buildings, and now close your eyes and imagine what the place would be without them. The citizens, as a matter of pride, of profit, and of policy, if not as a matter of duty, should see to it that the interests of the institution are promoted in every possible way. There is need of continued liberality in gifts of money and of property. * * * And the college has a right to expect that all citizens will coöperate to make the city a safe and wholesome place for these young men and women who gather to be educated here. In a very real and vital sense the community is a trustee of the college.

" There is, or there ought to be, also, a close connection between the college and the church, especially the Congregational churches of the state. The college is the child of the General Conference of Minnesota, and in the early days, the members not only gave $10,000 towards a 'Founders' Fund,' but they also gave freely of time, energy and self-sacrificing devotion. * * *

" We have now passed the first mile-stone in the history of Carleton College. The story of its origin and progress reads like a romance, and many of the incidents recorded of zeal, self-sacrifice and suffering are like leaves taken from ' The Acts of the

Apostles.' The story of that memorable installation nearly thirty-three years ago is a thrilling one, and there are those still among us who can narrate from memory the accompanying scenes. The young president called upon for an impromptu inaugural was cordially and devoutly inducted into office, and from that time to this has devoted the best of his life to achieving the wonderful results which our eyes behold. By the favor of a kind Providence he is here to-day to share in these exercises which mark the beginning of a new era, and we are cheered by the prospect of that encouragement and service which, as he lives among us, he shall continue to give to the college so dear to his heart.

"The past with its forming traditions and relationships is behind us and we are living in the present with its pressing needs, its calls for service, its glorious privileges and opportunities. Our eyes are toward the future with its untried experiences. May the Carleton of the future fulfill the hopes and answer the prayers of the fathers who planted it. The seal of the college shows an open Bible casting its rays upon other books labelled 'The Good, the True, and the Beautiful.' Above is the motto, 'Declaratio Sermonum Tuorum Illuminat,' 'The opening of Thy word giveth light.'* So as we

* This seal has an interesting history. It was designed by Rev. A. K. Packard, a son-in-law of Mr. Carleton, and one of the first trustees of the college, who was chairman of a committee to recommend a seal. Its idea in general he reported the day that Mr. Strong accepted the presidency.

move forward adapting ourselves to the new conditions of our time, and to the new expressions in and by which truth is stated and embodied, may new light from the source of all truth illumine our pathway, and may the benediction of God Almighty, Father, Son and Holy Spirit rest upon all the new relationships into which we enter."

FROM THE INAUGURAL ODE.

And our fair Carleton—who for us will trace
Her lineage and race?
She wears, in truth,
The loveliness of a perennial youth.
Vigor is hers, and hope; and joyous, buoyant life
In her is rife.
Yet more than these doth she possess
As earnest of success.
She hath the gift mature,
To seek the things that shall endure.

The discussion of the trustees that morning upon the Christian religion as an essential element of education had suggested the thought which when presented was immediately approved by the board, who authorized him to procure the seal as soon as possible. He had selected for the motto the first clause of Psalm 119:130, but preferred the Latin form, if the word "opening" proved the correct rendering of the Latin Vulgate. At Amherst, when he consulted Dr. Tyler, no copy of the Vulgate could be found; so he went to Harvard, where were thirteen copies, and to Dr. Ezra Abbot, to ascertain whether his own translation were allowable. Dr. Abbot referred to several commentators and replied that while authorities varied, Mr. Packard would be safe in using his own word; so the seal was cut, and both in idea and execution was so admirable that the seal-cutter gave it a very conspicuous place in the center of his collection shown at the Centennial Exposition. A certain Baptist Theological Seminary was so pleased with it that the trustees adopted it as their own, without ever asking any "leave to print."

Her nascent powers do seem, though incomplete,
For great achievement meet.
Not walls of stone,
Nor fair green acres, freshly grown,
Nor gold, nor aught
That may with gold be bought,
Her substance doth comprise,
But great ideas, high aim and purpose wise.
Her masters are the ancients of renown,
Men of the laurel crown
And glorious name.
Poet and orator of deathless fame,
And scribe and sage
Of many a realm and age,
About her throng,
To pay her court, and bring
Their splendid offering
Of wisdom, eloquence and song.
So, royally, though late,
Comes Carleton to her birthright and estate.
Not a pert parvenu,
In fashions new
Fantastically dressed,
But the creation and bequest
Of the world's largest thought
To fresh expression brought.

"HITHERTO HATH THE LORD HELPED US."

Father, with reverent souls we stand,
And grateful praise, to own
The goodness all our good hath planned,
The safe, sure leading of Thy hand
In paths to us unknown.

We bless Thee for the toilsome years,
And all our toil hath brought,
For brightening hopes and fading fears,
As Faith her glad memorial rears
To Him who with us wrought.

What e'er of wisdom or of skill
Our human tasks have shown,
The nobler thought, the generous thrill,
The dauntless and all-conquering will,
These are from Thee alone.

Take that is thine, and show this day
The glory of Thy face.
Whom Thou dost call teach Thou Thy way;
On him in benediction lay
The unction of Thy grace.

"SPEAK UNTO THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL THAT THEY GO FORWARD."

The voice that sounded from above,
Upon the Red Sea shore,
To bid the halting legions move,
And cleft a highway o'er,
For us the waters doth divide,
Our destined path to show,
High walls it with the rifted tide,
And bids us forward go.

Forward! The past behind us lies,
With all its good and ill;
Its blessings but God's promises
The future shall fulfill.
What lies before we see not yet;
Enough that He doth know,
As toward our hopes our face we set,
And forward, onward go.

Forward, new victories to gain,
New regions to possess,
More toil, more sheaves of precious grain,
More power the world to bless.
Where'er the whitening harvests stand,
And hot suns blaze and glow,
There we behold our Promised Land
And forward, forward go.

CHAPTER XI.

CARLETON'S BUILDERS.

No history of this or any similar institution would be at all adequate, would be defective at a fatal point, which failed to make some fitting and appreciative mention of that goodly company of men and women to whom is really owed all it is and all it has achieved. The grounds, the buildings, the vested funds are next to nothing without the personalities behind them, which wield and apply them to their appointed uses; without the faith and love, the enthusiasm and energy which impart vital and vivifying force. Only a small fraction of these worthy ones can be named here, a few scores from hundreds. By no means all are in the least known to the public. The many occupied but humble stations, their parts were played away from the common gaze and their contributions were relatively so insignificant as not to have been mentioned, either in print or public address. In the aggregate, however, these same multitudinous, well-nigh innumerable "little things" are great and mighty among the causative forces which have been working together for nearly a half-century to produce the visible, tangible, very admirable result known as Carleton College. Not in the least for-

getting, on the contrary duly appreciating this prime fact in the case, it is yet necessary to content ourselves with naming a few from the many toilers, as specimens taken from a legion every whit as praiseworthy, lacking not at all in disposition, but only in ability and opportunity. And these more notable ones (not more noble) may be separated into these several classes: The trustees, the instructors, the donors of considerable sums, and certain others who from first to last in a great variety of ways have served the college to good purpose.

The Trustees.—This body of men constitutes the legal corporation, holds and administers the property, whether vested funds or real estate, and therefore has mainly to do with outside matters, business affairs, but next to nothing with internal regulations like courses of study, instruction and discipline. Nor is a position upon the board one merely or mainly honorary, a sinecure bestowed as a compliment or held as a badge of superior worth. Far, far, indeed, from it. Rather, deep thinking and careful planning are imperative, business capacity and vigor of the highest order must often be at hand, if an institution of learning is to grow and prosper, with no inconsiderable expenditure of time included. Yes, and themselves commonly called to set the example of frequent and liberal giving. As H. W. Page, one of these burden-bearers who therefore knows whereof he affirms, expresses it: "You must not think that the position of a trustee costs

nothing. Besides time and thought, the amount of money reaches a goodly sum. Of the first $21,000 (raised in Northfield to secure the location of the college) more than forty per cent., nearly $9,000, was contributed by trustees. In the great campaign of 1886-7 for $200,000 the trustees pledged more than one-third, while in the last canvass for $100,000 more than two-fifths was derived from the same source. In raising the endowment for the chair of physical science, in rebuilding Willis Hall, in constructing and furnishing Gridley Hall and the Observatory, in all these undertakings and in others also, the trustees have led off. I do not know exactly, but I believe that the trustees have been the donors of not less than one-fifth of all the college has received in the state." And for all this laborious and costly service the sole remuneration is found in the satisfaction of knowing that it is performed " for the good of the cause," that thousands of gifted men and women will thereby be the better furnished for usefulness in many callings.

The original number of incorporators, chosen in 1866 by the state conference, was twenty-four, but only about half of these took the necessary legal steps to qualify, and hence they constituted the board, endowed by statute with power to elect their own successors. Since the names were given upon an earlier page, they need not be repeated here. From that day to this something more than sixty different persons have sat in annual meetings and

other sessions of the trustees, serving some for longer or shorter periods, with death, resignation and removal from the state as the fruitful causes of quite frequent changes in the membership. Few will be named whose terms lasted less than ten years. By 1870 the number had increased to sixteen, with twenty-four appearing in 1877, which had been determined by vote as the maximum number. In 1883 the sensible innovation was introduced of electing members not for an indefinite period, but only for a term of four years, which has now become the settled practice. At the same time a division was made into four classes of six members each, the term of one class expiring every twelvemonth. Not less than twenty-seven trustees have held the office for ten years or more, twelve have filled more than twenty years of service, while eight have been faithful in their high calling more than thirty years. A remarkable record truly. These are some of the honored veterans. Richard Hall was among the most active in founding the college, was the first president of the board and was always unwearied in the performance of the duties allotted to him until his resignation in 1881. J. W. Strong was also one of the original members elected in 1866 and from the first carried upon his mind and heart his full share of the heavy burden. M. W. Skinner was chosen at the same date, has been re-elected regularly ever since and to this day has not ceased to be abundant in labors be-

MIRON W. SKINNER.

stowed in various spheres. Hiram Scriver, too, was chosen in 1866, to be excelled by none in whole-souled interest, efficient coöperation and generous giving, until his decease in 1890. Likewise J. L. Noyes, superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Faribault, continuing in loyal coöperation until the closing year of the century, and then excused on account of failing health. D. C. Bell follows hard after for length of days and unstinted toil as a trustee, still in the harness, ready to do his part. All these rank among the ancients, the originators.

In 1871 three honorables were added to the elect, H. W. Page, C. S. Hulbert and E. M. Williams, the first two even yet bearing the heat and burden of the day, and the third holding his place for some years after leaving Minnesota, resigning only in 1897. About the same time the names appear of H. A. Stimson, the stalwart pastor of Plymouth church, Minneapolis, now of the Manhattan Congregational church, New York City; and of William Windom, later United States senator and secretary of the treasury, though continuing his membership for nearly two decades. This company of burden-bearers received a valuable addition in 1872 in the person of Daniel R. Noyes of St. Paul, a prominent and loyal Presbyterian, whose name continues to appear among them and whose influence all along has been profoundly felt. The profitable election of George M. Phillips followed two years

later, with the responsibilities of financial secretary soon imposed. Before the end of this decade Rev. Drs. L. H. Cobb and M. McG. Dana* were drafted into service, to be discharged only after their return to the East; with Revs. L. W. Chaney and David Burt, both wise counsellors and willing workers while life lasted; and W. S. Pattee, who performed well his part until appointed dean of the law department of the State University. With the eighties came J. C. Nutting and Rev. J. H. Morley, next E. S. Jones and A. W. Norton, and these others following during the same decade: Rev. M. W. Montgomery, W. H. Laird, C. W. Hackett, G. H. Rust, J. A. Sawyer, Rev. Dr. A. H. Heath and David P. Jones. These four were elected early in

*Dr. M. McG. Dana was born in Brooklyn, N. Y.; graduated at Amherst College, '59, and from Union Theo. Sem'y (a classmate of Pres. Strong) in the spring of '62. Beginning his ministry at Winsted, Conn., in '64 he was called to the Second Congregational church of Norwich, Conn. In '74 he became pastor of the Park church in that city, but after four years of successful work there, for the benefit of Mrs. Dana's health, he removed to St. Paul, where the next ten years were spent as pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church. After six years with the Kirk Street church, Lowell, Mass., he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and engaged in sociological work. He died July 25, 1897, leaving three children by his first wife, two of whom, a son and a daughter, graduated at Carleton. The former, Rev. Malcolm Dana, is now a pastor in Kingston, R. I. Dr. Dana was one of the founders of the Minnesota Congregational Club, and for seven years chairman of the State Home Missionary Board. He was the first historian of the college, having, in 1879, prepared for the state conference "The Story of Carleton College," which, in a much enlarged form, passed through two editions and was very effective, especially at the east, in extending interest in the institution.

the nineties: A. E. Engstrom, Rev. Dr. G. H. Wells, G. R. Lyman and Irwin Shepard. For length of service these two-score trustees have held a prominent place among Carleton's builders. And what a galaxy of talent of various kinds is included, combining so admirably business and professional men, clergymen and lawyers, bankers and merchants and those well versed in public affairs. With such stability in the constituent elements of the board of trustees, and such wide experience resulting in the management of college affairs; with two dozen leaders like these to plan, and push, and safeguard, giving so freely of their counsel, their time, their toil and their substance, what wonder the institution has been well cared for, has been rescued whenever imperilled, has gained and held the confidence and affection of a multitude, and has been carried forward from strength to strength!

But though it is something, is much, to meet once, twice, thrice a year for a quarter or a third of a century, sitting through several lengthy sessions discussing matters of general policy, deficits and endowments, perplexities and problems manifold, with calls interspersed to open the purse and set the pace for giving; far more than this is involved, at least for some, in consenting to perform to the full the tasks involved in the trusteeship. The board assembles, listens, discusses, resolve, upon some change, say in the way of improvement or enlargement, and then adjourns. Who represents

that body between sessions, to execute its decisions, to carry out its plans? The executive committee, composed of members resident in Northfield, is the instrument of the trustees to make loans in their behalf, to collect tuition, interest and rent, pay salaries and meet all financial obligations. There may be something to be done almost any day or hour, with not a little expenditure of time and labor required. There are new buildings to be constructed and old ones to be repaired. Out of the American House a Ladies' Hall is to be fashioned; Willis Hall is to be built and then rebuilt; Williams Hall follows next, and Gridley Hall, the Observatory —Old and New—and Scoville Library. Therefore the work of this committee is never done, and among the builders its six members must be held in double honor. Upon Messrs. Scriver and Skinner these onerous burdens were imposed in 1866, and their discharge never came; at least, the labors of the one ceased only with his departure out of life, and the other after seven-and-thirty years is still engaged—the only one of the original members—in this form of ministry. From the time of his inauguration in 1870 until his resignation in 1903, President Strong was chairman of this committee. Charles S. Hulbert was assigned to duty in this sphere in 1871, and George M. Phillips in 1874. Early in the eighties Messrs. J. C. Nutting and A. W. Norton were drafted for duty, both to hold their places to the present hour; next Rev.

E. M. Williams was admitted into this inner circle of toilers for the public good, with Harlan W. Page following in 1885. These men are the makers of most of the Carleton that meets the eye, and in the following list the names of all appear:

Trustees.	*Residence when elected.*	*In Service.*
Rev. Richard Hall	St. Paul	1866-1882
Samuel W. Furber	Cottage Grove	1866-1873
Hiram Scriver	Northfield	1866-1890
Charles M. Goodsell	Northfield	1866-1868
Rev. James W. Strong	Faribault	1866-1903
Rev. Edmund Gale	Faribault	1866-1868
Rev. Charles Seccombe	Zumbrota	1866-1871
Rev. Abel K. Packard	Anoka	1866-1876
Rev. Joseph F. Dudley	Winona	1866-1869
Miron W. Skinner	Northfield	1866-
Joseph H. Spencer	Northfield	1866-1873
Andrew T. Hale	Minneapolis	1866-1869
Rev. George Spaulding	Eau Claire, Wis.	1867-1870
Jonathan L. Noyes,	Faribault	1868-1900
Rev. Americus Fuller	Rochester	1868-1874
David C. Bell	Minneapolis	1869-1904
Rev. David Andrews	Winona	1869-1871
Rev. Edward M. Williams	Faribault	1870-1897
Charles S. Hulbert	Northfield	1871-
Rev. N. H. Pierce	Northfield	1871-1873
Harlan W. Page	Northfield	1871-
William Windom	Winona	1871-1887
Rev. Henry A. Stimson	Minneapolis	1871-1883
John A. Scriver	Northfield	1872-1874
William R. Marshall	St. Paul	1872-1880
Daniel R. Noyes	St. Paul	1872-
Rev. Henry M. Tenney	Winona	1873-1875
Rev. Cassius M. Terry	St. Paul	1873-1880
C. E. Vanderburgh	Minneapolis	1873-1882
George M. Phillips	Northfield	1874-
Rev. L. H. Cobb	Minneapolis	1874-1886
Rev. Edward Brown	Medford	1874-1875
Rev. David Burt	Northfield	1875-1881

Trustees.	*Residence when elected.*	*In Service.*
R. J. Baldwin	Minneapolis	1875-1876
Rev. D. L. Leonard	Northfield	1876-1882
Willis H. Norton	Northfield	1876-1880
Rev. L. W. Chaney	Mankato	1876-1898
Rev. M. McG. Dana	St. Paul	1878-1889
W. S. Pattee	Northfield	1879-1894
John C. Nutting	Northfield	1880-
Rev. John H. Morley	Winona	1880-1900
A. B. Nettleton	Minneapolis	1881-1885
Alfred W. Norton	Northfield	1881-
Edwin S. Jones	Minneapolis	1882-1890
Rev. R. G. Hutchins	Minneapolis	1883-1887
William H. Laird	Winona	1883-
Rev. M. W. Montgomery	Minneapolis	1883-1894
Charles W. Hackett	St. Paul	1886-1903
George H. Rust	Minneapolis	1887-1900
Rev. Charles F. Thwing	Minneapolis	1887-1890
Joseph A. Sawyer	Owatonna	1889-1899
Rev. Albert H. Heath	St. Paul	1889-1894
David Percy Jones	Minneapolis	1890-
John E. Bradley	Minneapolis	1890-1893
Augustus E. Engstrom	Cannon Falls	1890-1899
Rev. George H. Wells	Minneapolis	1892-1896
Irwin Shepard	Winona	1893-
George R. Lyman	Minneapolis	1894-
Francis W. Anderson	St. Paul	1895-1900
Charles E. Dyer	Minneapolis	1895-1897
Rev. Cornelius H. Patton	Duluth	1897-1899
Rev. George E. Soper	Alexandria	1897-1900
Lowell E. Jepson	Minneapolis	1898-
James F. Jackson	St. Paul	1898-
Lewis L. Wheelock	Owatonna	1899-
Hiram A. Scriver	Minneapolis	1900-
Rev. George R. Merrill	Minneapolis	1900-
Lyndon A. Smith	Montevideo	1900-
Thomas S. Buckham	Faribault	1900-
Rev. L. H. Hallock	Minneapolis	1900-
Jesse F. Millspaugh	Winona	1900-

The Faculty.—We come next to consider a company of builders of quite another sort, more than

twice as numerous, who have devoted themselves not to the material, visible, tangible side of things, but rather to the intellectual and spiritual, that which bears much more closely upon manhood, womanhood, character, destiny. The teachers appropriate and apply what the trustees furnish, put it to most profitable uses, employ it for the beautifying and enrichment of hearts and lives. Their business, their sacred calling is, by consummate wisdom and patience infinite, by ten thousand gentle strokes, to manufacture (make by hand), out of crude human nature, men and women who are both intelligent and saintly; well equipped within for the strenuous and momentous work of life. In greater or less degree, already some four thousand young men and maidens have thus been instructed and trained. The whole number of instructors who have wrought together to rear the real historic Carleton is one hundred and twenty-five, some of them remaining but two or three terms, some for two or three years and some still at their posts after a generation has come and gone. The activity of these toilers has not been in the least spectacular, stunning to the senses, attracting the public gaze, but has mainly been confined to the semi-private class-room. They have made history which cannot be put at all fittingly upon the printed page. The tireless endeavor has been to prod the indolent, to stimulate the dull, to incite the student to see, and hear, and think, and know, and be, and do. The

fruit of a lifetime of such building as this is most precious and most enduring.

Here and all along, not a little embarrassment to the historian has resulted from the fact that so many of the prominent actors in the stirring Carleton drama are living and still upon the stage of action. For the most part, history is supposed to relate to the sayings and doings of the departed, whom therefore we are able to survey in their entirety and from a distance. Nor, by common consent, is it deemed becoming to speak freely of the living either to commend or discredit. Under such limitations it is necessary to speak with circumspection, and more, with brevity. Of the entire six-score and more of those whose names appear among the faculty, only a portion can with propriety be mentioned here, and properly those will be selected whose terms of service have been longest. Three classes may be distinguished. To the first belong the Honored Four, who upon Carleton have lavished their energies, some more and none much less than thirty years, and the aggregate of whose labors covers more than a century and a quarter. Professor Horace Goodhue is the "patriarch" of the institution (though yet far from aged in appearance and mien), whose life, from his graduation day at Dartmouth, belongs to Northfield; who laid the foundations, opened the doors to learning; who was so long at the head of the preparatory department; who, in the absence of the presi-

dent, was the presiding officer of the faculty, and now for a goodly number of years dean of the faculty. Next, chronologically, comes President Strong, for more than a decade teaching to a limited extent, but of necessity expending himself mainly upon outside affairs, burdened with the difficult and exhausting work of administration, or absent in absorbing quest of large-hearted, open-handed friends of Christian education; or of eligible additions to the teaching force. Prof. Wm. W. Payne was the third to appear upon the scene, who graduated from Hillsdale College in 1863, was trained for the legal profession, taking his second year in Chicago University, an editor of long standing, gifted with a clear head and a heart full of fervor, able to see things invisible, and as well to plan and strike out new paths. Miss Margaret J. Evans, easily foremost of all Carleton's women, graduated at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., in 1869. Although never a Methodist, she went thither because at that time Lawrence was the only institution in the whole West where a young woman could study Greek. Such were her gifts and attainments that only one year after graduation she became preceptress of her alma mater. In 1874 she came to Carleton where ever since her ambitions and longings have been so centered and satisfied that she has been able to resist successfully repeated allurements to transfer her allegiance to other schools far more famous and wealthy. For many

years she has been in frequent demand for public addresses both East and West, and to her fell the distinguished honor of being the first representative of her sex to be elected a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. These four may not inaptly be termed the corner stones upon which the superstructure of Carleton College has been reared. No future comers can ever by any possibility remove them from their unique position, their well-deserved niche in Carleton's temple of fame.

A second class includes those who have been builders less than thirty, but more than twenty years. Of such there are also four, with Dr. L. B. Sperry first upon the ground, the original incumbent of the chair of Physical Science, who, though resigning this position after nine years, has to this day continued to give courses of lectures upon sanitary science, to say nothing of his numerous lectures upon popular themes. Rev. George Huntington made his arrival in the autumn of 1879, coming from a long pastorate in Oak Park, Illinois, to be a true pastor to the students and to many more, who, in addition to giving instruction in Rhetoric and Biblical Literature, has been also in a sense the literary representative of the college through his frequent articles, in both poetry and prose, appearing in the religious press and in divers popular volumes. Rev. Arthur H. Pearson, also clergyman as well as professor, came a year later and after a

MARGARET J. EVANS.

decade devoted to instruction in the realm of Chemistry and Physics, was transferred to the sphere of Psychology and Ethics, with frequent preaching meantime and public addresses upon various themes throughout the state. Lucian W. Chaney enjoys the fame of being the first alumnus to rise to the rank of full professor, with Biology and Geology as his department, whose connection with the faculty began as far back as 1882.

The third class numbers nine and includes those whose terms of service have lasted less than two decades but more than one. Soon after the much-regretted resignation of John B. Clark his successor in the chair of History and Political Science was chosen in the person of Charles H. Cooper, now president of the Mankato Normal School; and two years after Miss Louisa H. Richardson was elected to the chair of the Latin Language and Literature, succeeding thus Miss Alice L. Armsby, who in July, 1885, had become Mrs. A. H. Pearson. Four valuable additions to the faculty were made in 1887, the first two of them being graduates of the college: Herbert C. Wilson, presently to become associate professor of Astronomy and Mathematics; Miss Isabella Watson, professor of French and German; Rev. Daniel Magnus, professor of Swedish and teacher of German and English; and Miss Caroline E. Linnell, teacher of Expression and Elocution. Early in the closing decade of the century Wilmot V. Metcalf came to be professor of Chem-

istry and Physics, Miss Lucia E. Danforth to be preceptress of the academy, and Frederick E. Stratton principal of the academy. Some others should be named, though their stay was comparatively brief, because of the excellent work they did and the impression they left behind; such, for example, as John B. Clark now of Columbia University, Miss Armsby who for nine years filled her station to the full; with Dwight C. Rice and Jesse W. Parker, each in his time director of the Music Department. And one other name must stand in this place among the builders, though not reckoned among the teachers. In 1879 Miss Anna T. Lincoln was appointed matron, installed at first in old "Ladies' Hall," though soon transferred to Gridley Hall, and becoming superintendent of the domestic department, where ever since she has presided with great acceptance and profit, having charge of the purchase and preparation of food for the bulk of the student-body, but being also a potent social and refining force, doing with several like-minded and like-hearted associates, far more than can be told to make the hall a healthful, sunny, and uplifting home.

The Givers.—But first, a word explanatory is called for. It must always be borne in mind that a college, like any other institution which makes for the public welfare, the betterment of humankind, is not to be thought of as merely or mainly a ravenous beggar, but as a bountiful benefactor

instead. Or, if it does solicit, plead, urge, even almost demand, this is because only so can bestowment and distribution be made. And, therefore, this school, whether considered as composed of grounds, buildings, apparatus, endowments, instructors, what not, is above all else an inestimable donation to the wealth (material and spiritual) of the community, the state, the land, the Kingdom, to the present and the future. Take Northfield as the best illustration. An investigation will easily and quickly make it appear that, when all things are considered, the college is a donor far more than a recipient, brings even more money into Northfield pockets than it extracts from them. Think, for example, of the amount paid annually in board bills, of the greatly increased sales of food and fuel, books and beef, clothing and confectionery. Recall the number of thrifty, well-to-do families attracted and held to the vicinity of the campus. Count the students in the several deparments whose homes have been hard by or within a few miles, and the consequent greatly reduced cost of their education. Then rising above the plane of dollars and cents, take into account the multitude of good things brought near and made accessible to all, like larger congregations and better preaching, concerts and lectures, commencements and all that; the continual contact with scores of cultured teachers, the daily sight of hundreds of earnest, buoyant youth, so inspiring to every beholder. Upon this phase of the facts in the case

the testimony of Mr. Page is most emphatic, is to the point and cannot be gainsaid: "The college turns into the channels of business in Northfield not less than $50,000 a year. During the years I have been financial secretary I have paid to residents of Northfield three-quarters of a million dollars ($750,000)!" Professor Goodhue has corroborative statements which descend into detail. As far back as 1888, in a paper read before the Cosmos Club, entitled "The Local Benefits of an Educational Institution," he was able to give the names of 55 graduates of the various departments whose homes were either in Northfield or its environs, and was able to count from the catalogues some 400 other names of those similarly situated who had been students for a longer or shorter time. Though his figures are out of date by more than sixteen years, they are most instructive and must be reproduced, at least for substance. He says:

"Most of the 55 students took both preparatory and collegate studies here, spending therefore five, six and seven years. If five years were the average, and $200 were the annual saving by living at home, the total saving would be $55,000. If the 400 have averaged but one year of study, the saving would be $80,000 more. The average attendance for the last five years has been above 200. Upon inquiry I find that our students expend for board in town, for clothing purchased here, for room rent, fuel, lights, books, stationery, washing, photography,

livery-hire, etc., a little more than $100 a year each on an average, thereby increasing the trade of the town $20,000 annually. If each of the 150 persons residing here because of the college (that is, those who come to educate their children, and because of other like advantages), expends only $300 a year in the improvement of their homes and sustenance of their families, their trade amounts to $45,000. Then, too, the college pays out large sums here. The books of the financial secretary show that out of its treasury were paid during the last three school years for ordinary expenses a total of $154,075, or an annual average of $51,358. It appears then that the college pays out over $51,000 each year, and of this sum at least eighty-four per cent. is expended in Northfield and only sixteen per cent. elsewhere, and this of necessity, for taxes, advertising, scientific instruments and supplies. Also that the financial benefit of the college to the trade of the community, direct and indirect, exceeds $100,000 annually and is steadily increasing." If these figures were brought down to the present, the result obtained would be much more impressive, since the amounts paid annually, directly and indirectly, by the college to the community are now greater by at least one-third.

In this chapter the friends of Carleton are separated into three divisions, the Trustees, the Faculty, and the Givers. And yet, any attempt thus to differentiate those who have wrought to-

gether for the upbuilding of this school is liable to the charge of making a distinction where there is in reality no difference, since all are equally builders and all are equally givers, and all built by giving and by that alone. Every helper, no matter in what sphere or by what form of activity, first gave himself, and after that imparted of what he had most to bestow, be it time, toil, brain, heart, money. Parents who possessed not much besides, donated sons and daughters, a contribution how noble and praiseworthy. The givers, therefore, are a great and illustrious company, while the variety of the benefactions has been well-nigh endless. Multitudinous are the "two mites" which have been cast into this sacred treasury, the utmost that could be spared from straightened means, costing what careful planning, what rigid economy and self-denial. Not a few of the smallest sums bestowed have also been the most inspiring, most significant and most precious. Therefore, no adulation of wealth is at all in order; no fulsome words of praise for gifts merely because of their size, their value in the marts of trade. And yet it evidently remains true that large sums of money bestowed *en bloc* possess a peculiar value and perform a service altogether unique, among the rest by kindling courage and stirring enthusiasm, and hence in a sense are indispensable. For example, the astounding and incredible sum, as it then appeared, which Mr. Carleton bestowed at a time when hope was almost

gone, and the struggling institution to all appearance was in its last throes. Certainly Northfield had never been a college town except for the considerable sum with which Mr. Goodsell headed the subscription paper and so provoked scores of others to do their best. In like manner a distinguished service was performed on the famous day of President Strong's inauguration, when Rev. E. M. Williams and the Goodsell family led the way with pledges aggregating $10,000. Or, in the recent campaign, it is much more than doubtful if the $100,000 would have been forthcoming if the $50,000 conditioned upon it had not been certain at the beginning.

Fortunately for Carleton, the givers of considerable sums for the supply of its needs are already numbered by scores. Few if any other Western institutions of learning can name as many. It is not at all strange that a large proportion of these have been dwellers in the East, where settled society and the chance to accumulate have existed for centuries; and also to a great extent in New England, than which it would be difficult indeed to find a region where to such a phenomenal extent, economy, thrift and keenest business enterprise, are found combined with intelligence and wholehearted readiness to impart for the furtherance of any worthy object. It is needless to suggest, all along it is to be taken for granted, that except in the first two or three attempts at money-raising,

the leader and chief personal force have uniformly been found in the person of President Strong. And whatever else of value he may have achieved in life, it is doubtless in this most weighty matter that his supreme lifework has been performed. On a former page mention was made of a letter penned by an experienced college president, in which it was affirmed with emphasis and iteration that hard cash for infant colleges in the West *could not be extracted* from Yankee purses. In the cases of most men, no doubt that lugubrious vaticination would have proved to be an accurate prognostication. But here, as so often elsewhere, the fact has been made apparent that "it is personality which tells." A foregleam and prophecy of many good things to come appear at the very outset, when we find the president-elect putting this pregnant query to the board: "The gift of how large a sum will entitle the donor to name the college; and how large to name a professorship?" And again, when within a few hours a pledge of $6,000 and another of $4,000 had been secured. Moreover, almost at once after inauguration day a journey was made to the East, a call was made upon a certain Boston merchant, a railroad accident occurred, and only three months later a great gift was announced which lifted the college to fame.

Probably enough has already been said about the munificence of William Carleton and Susan Willis, which for substance, spirit and manner was won-

derful, was really ideal. How great was their faith and how lavish was their giving! They were pioneers; they marked out the path. For others to follow in their footsteps has been relatively an easy task. But since that magnificent beginning, Larger Boston and vicinity have added numerous benefactions both large and small, bestowed in the same royal fashion, and which have supplied a becoming supplement to that beginning. Thus there was Daniel T. Coit, a physician of peculiar manners, informal, quick, decided, brusque and very hard to reach. Perhaps he would meet the caller at the door, hat in hand, and talk with him there, or keep him in the cold hall, never inviting him to be seated. He had been giving to Williams College through admiration for President Hopkins, but after repeated interviews he was persuaded to make a legacy to Carleton of $5,000 and also to make it the residuary legatee to his estate, whereby about $13,000 more was in due time received. Mrs. Martha W. Wilkinson* of Cambridge is another

* Martha Walker Turner, the daughter of Rev. John and Lucy Turner, was born in Biddeford, Me., February 13, 1809. She was one of a large family of children and being naturally energetic and self-reliant, she early went to the south as a teacher. November 6, 1834, she married Edward Dunning, a merchant of Mobile, Alabama, who lived less than two years. In December, 1840, she married Arthur Wilkinson, a prosperous Boston merchant, who subsequently bought an elegant estate on Dana Hill, Cambridge. He did not long survive his removal thither, and their four children died in early life; but until her death, June 22, 1895, that home was ideal in its open-hearted hospitality, and to many relatives and friends it was a haven of rest—a comfort and inspiration.

name to be held in highest esteem for most generous and worthy deeds. Being in Boston once while yet a Faribault pastor, and seeking a pulpit for a Sunday's occupation, the President-to-be was assigned first to a church near by, but later a change was made and he was sent out on Cape Ann, and to what appeared to be a rather forlorn appointment. However, within a day or two, the pastor of that church, Rev. Wm. H. Dunning, who was in failing health, called upon him to inquire about the qualities of the Minnesota climate, and later took his journey thither, sojourning in Faribault and under the pastor's roof, where also he died in the February following.* This was the eldest son of Mrs. Wilkinson, and thus was brought about an acquaintance destined to mean much to Carleton.

Mrs. Wilkinson was a queen among women. In her, grace and strength combined to form a character most symmetrical and effective. Her benevolence was large and flowed in many channels, but was always unostentatious. She gave cheerfully, gladly and conscientiously, with a sense of christian stewardship, and especially to what she esteemed the great causes—missions, home and foreign, and christian education. To Carleton College her gifts aggregated more than those of any other donor, except Mr. Carleton. Appreciative minutes have been adopted by the trustees, and her name has been given to the endowment of the president's chair.

* One who knew him well, thus writes of Mr. Dunning: "Possessing a well-endowed and highly cultivated mind, a deep and unostentatious piety, a singularly pure and generous spirit, and a rare sweetness of temper and courtesy of manner, he was in every way a true disciple, an able minister and a Christian gentleman; strong without vehemence, quiet without inertness, mirthful without lightness. His was 'the wisdom that is from above, first pure then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy.'"

MARTHA WHITE WILKINSON.

She invited Mr. Strong to call upon her when at the East, and accepting the invitation, he was urged to make her house his home. She seemed in a sense to adopt him, in place of the one just lost, and for nearly twenty-five years she gave him as hearty a welcome at any and all times as though he were really her own son. But more, she soon began to give to the college, and continued to bestow sums varying from $100 to $15,000, the aggregate reaching more than $37,000 at the time of her death. Closely associated with her, both in personal friendship and benevolent doing was her daughter-in-law, who as a memorial of her husband, donated to the college the "William H. Dunning Cabinet," a very valuable collection of geological specimens, especially rich in fossil ferns. Although a large part of this was lost in the fire which in '79 destroyed Willis Hall, it has been replaced by a much larger collection, and the name is gladly retained. Moreover it was through Mrs. Wilkinson that acquaintance was made with divers men and women possessed of large hearts and large means, combined with wise methods of work. Among these was Miss Louisa J. Brown from whom came numerous small sums for current expenses and benevolent uses, and at one time $1,100 for endowment.

Deacon John Field once gave the start to an effort to raise $10,000 by pledging the last tenth of that amount; and he had a penchant for assist-

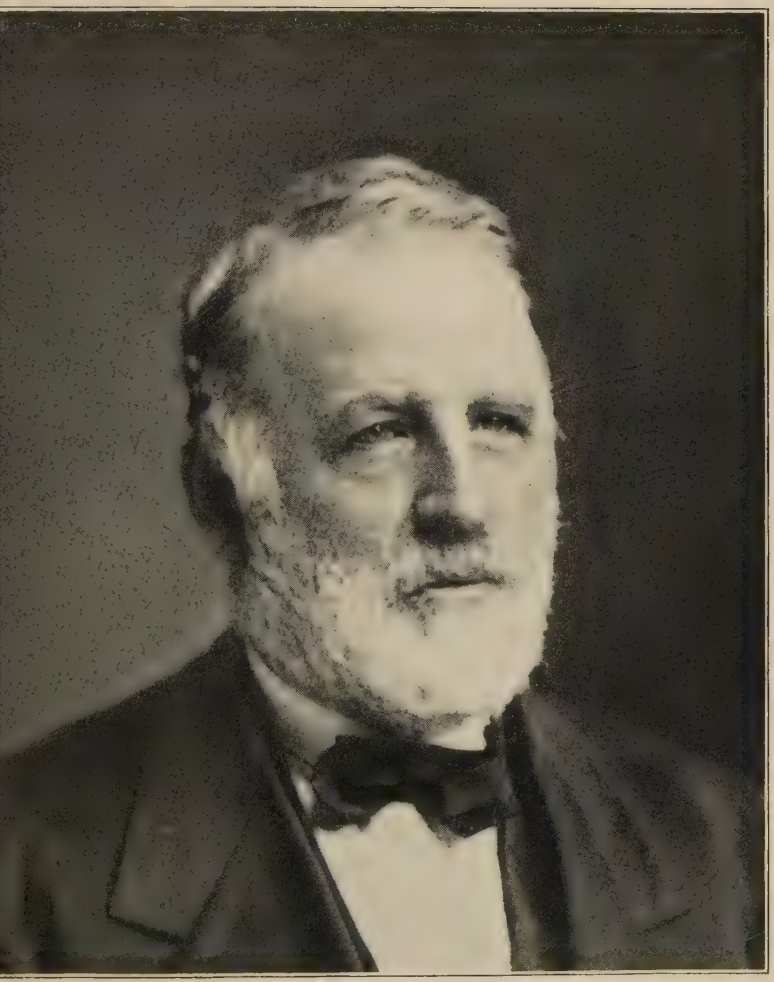
ing other colleges in a similar way. Deacon Ezra Farnsworth of Park St. church, made three donations inside of three years, amounting in all to $2,000. And Deacon W. O. Grover of Central church, after a three minutes' interview, made Carleton the richer by $500, and enjoyed the investment so much as to add eventually $2,100. So much for Boston; but Boston is by no means the whole of Massachusetts, for among others, Worcester once had an L. J. Knowles, an inventor of note who also had married a Strong, a woman of large benevolence, and hence was interested in the name. The president had preached several times in that city and received entertainment at the Knowles residence. Ere long the gifts began to flow Northfield-ward, Mrs. Knowles starting the stream with $175 to assist in the payment of the expenses of one of the Carleton girls, $500 following ere long. It happened that once while the president was there, the news arrived of the successful issue of a perplexing lawsuit; and so happy was he at gaining his case that on the spot, as a thank-offering, a check was made out for $3,000, payable to the college treasurer. Several other sums were bestowed at various times, and by will was left $10,000. If all the gifts of husband and wife are included the sum is $17,875.

For presidents of western colleges sorely in need of funds whereupon to live, thrive and grow, it is not a far cry from Massachusetts to Connecti-

cut; with Hartford easily its capital city for combined wealth and readiness to bestow, when worthy objects are presented in rational ways. The reader will recall that not many days after making the acquaintance of Mr. Carleton and Miss Willis, and from their hands receiving some substantial tokens of their regard, President Strong, setting forth upon his return to Minnesota, made a momentous halt in Hartford, more especially because it was the home of Rev. J. H. Twichell, a classmate of his in the theological seminary. That very afternoon occurred the railroad accident which for several days appeared to have ended not only his earthly career, but that of the college also; but which instead, lifted both to distinction throughout the land, and turned out to be perhaps the greatest benefit that ever fell to Carleton's lot to receive. Nor was the first $50,000 for endowment the only outcome. After his partial recovery, in honor of the unfortunate sufferer, a reception was given at which Rev. Drs. Horace Bushnell, N. J. Burton, E. P. Parker, J. H. Twitchell and others were present, and the next Sabbath, standing on one foot with his left knee resting upon a chair for support, he preached for Mr. Twitchell. Visiting that city the year following, he preached again in that pulpit. At the close of the service, a pleasant-faced man in a plain business suit, came forward to greet the speaker, giving his name as Eber Gridley. "Gridley? Why, that was my father's mid-

dle name," was the pleased response. "Yes," said he, "I suppose I know something of your ancestors. Do you ever call on poor folks?" "I should be very glad to call upon you if you will give me your address." A day or two later, as he approached the house, it seemed quite evident that the owner could not belong to the class of very "poor folks." This call led to a cordial invitation to come whenever he could, to stay as long as he pleased and to make himself "perfectly at home." It appears that on reading an account of the accident, Mr. Gridley had noticed that Strong was the name of one of the victims, and upon inquiry learned that he himself was cousin to President Strong's father. As the years passed on several pleasant visits were made at this hospitable mansion. On one of these occasions, Mr. Gridley escorted his guest to a safety-deposit vault and showed him certain legal papers which secured to the college one-half of the Gridley estate, to be used in the construction of a building for the uses of the institution, and to-day Gridley Hall stands as a monument to keep alive the memory of his munificent deed.*

* Eber Gridley, the son of Mark and Abigail Flagg Gridley, was born at West Hartford, Conn., June 23, 1813. His early manhood was given to farming, then a few years were spent in mercantile pursuits, after which he engaged very successfully in manufacturing. He died of heart disease, while riding in his carriage, June 28, 1878, aged 65. He was characterized by industry, integrity and benevolence. His



EBER GRIDLEY.

But Hartford was also the home of others of the same princely make. Thus Roland Mather's interest was so enlisted in western education, that starting with a gift of $100, the process continued through a decade, and until the amount had swollen to $6,000. J. B. Eldridge made a donation of $1,500, and three years later through his will transferred $15,000 more. Charles Boswell was the donor of $5,000, the same to be kept at interest until increased to $10,000, when the whole amount should be held as a permanent fund to aid deserving young men in the collegiate classes. In 1880 he also paid the cost of a bell to be placed in the tower of the re-built Willis Hall.

Let it by no means, however, be imagined that the benevolence of Connecticut is confined to its capitol. Among other cities, New London deserves to stand in the same category, with Henry P. Haven as a speciment of its christian manhood. His readiness to assist students who were preparing for the ministry was known, but no personal solicitation for funds had been made. It occurred in 1876 that while in Boston, in some inexplicable way, an impression came to the president too strong to be resisted, that a trip should be taken to New London and a call on him should be made. Mr. Haven was a shipping merchant and a "model Sunday-school superintendent," as his memoir by

estate was bequeathed to Carleton College and Mt. Holyoke Seminary, in which Mrs. Gridley had become especially interested.

H. Clay Trumbull has fully set forth; a very busy man withal, almost every hour of whose time was usually pre-engaged. An interview was sought in the evening, and lo, he was found at home and also at liberty! The endowment to the chair of physical science had just been secured, but the income was not yet available, so that it was necessary to provide from other sources for the salary of the incumbent. This amount, $1,200, was the immediate object of pursuit. Kindly listening until the situation was understood, Mr. Haven's response was, "I have a venture out upon the sea, and if it proves favorable, I will give you a quarter of the sum needed." After further thought the proposition was amended as follows: "I have another venture out, and if that one is crowned with success, I will take a second quarter." So the matter rested over night. Next morning under an impelling conviction whose meaning was unknown, a call was made at his office simply to give him a morning greeting, but Mr. Haven had not come in. A little later he was found engaged and so was not interrupted. A third attempt, however, proved successful in more senses than one, for almost at once he said: "Mr. Strong, I was thinking that if I should see you this morning, I would take a third quarter." Upon this they parted; but a few hours afterwards, recalling that he had not asked if the donor's name might be mentioned in connection with this transaction, the president sent

a note to ascertain his wish. With the reply came this final revision of his pledge: "Since your departure I have received such tidings from under the sea, that I have concluded to take the last quarter," and the dates of payment were definitely named. Only one-fourth had been forwarded when suddenly Mr. Haven died. When the estate was settled, no mention of this matter appearing upon the books, the administrator declined at first to make further payments, but a copy of the letter just mentioned being forwarded, all hesitation was removed.

One more experience while gold-hunting in the East touches another Connecticut community, and joins it with one in Rhode Island. A visit was once paid to Norwich, with an arrangement made for an address upon home missions and Christian education in the West. A man of wealth, J. F. Slater (founder of the famous Slater fund administered by the American Missionary Association for the benefit of the South), was a member of the congregation, though absent that day. He was visited the next day, and though asking for himself to be excused from doing aught for Carleton's upbuilding, softened somewhat his refusal with the information that a sister of his was present and was so moved by the appeal that, upon returning to his house she had said: "I am going to give that man a thousand dollars." This amount he paid at once on her behalf. Besides, a son, W. A.

Slater, for several years in succession, paid the salary of one of Carleton's professors. The sister referred to was Mrs. E. S. Bartlett, who happened to be in Norwich just then on a visit, whom for some reason President Strong did not then meet, and whose home was in an adjoining state. Some months afterwards, being in the East, it was deemed becoming to make her acquaintance and express appreciation for her worthy deed. The locality proved to be three miles from the railway station, with no conveyance thither better than the mail wagon, and hotel accommodations only conspicuous by their absence. In the course of their conversation Mrs. Bartlett was told of the needs of the college, and the amount he was most anxious to have pledged before returning to Northfield. It was found that she was planning certain considerable expenditures at home. But, could she not do that and assist him besides? She hesitated, then thought that possibly what she had in mind could wait awhile, and finally said: "Well, I will think it over, and if I conclude to do anything for you I will let you know." Experience had taught him that almost invariably this answer proved to be simply a polite negative; and so, before leaving the little village he inclosed to her an envelope addressed and stamped, with a courteous note requesting that whatever her decision might be, since so much depended upon it, he might hear from her within one week. Before the time expired he had

the great pleasure of receiving from Mrs. Bartlett a draft on New York for *five thousand dollars*—exactly the sum required to make sure all conditional pledges and to close successfully that financial campaign.

So much for New England, only a few cases out of scores. But in New York and Brooklyn, also, warm hearts and open purses were found, which nevertheless must now be passed by. In Newark, New Jersey, dwelt Dr. H. N. Brinsmade, who earlier had in Beloit been the future president's pastor, as also of Mary Davenport, now Mrs. Strong. Of course he was a warm friend of the college, and being withal well-to-do, bestowed $5,000 at one time and $3,000 at another, to which sums his wife later added $7,000, the entire $15,000 being in the form of an annuity, the interest being paid to Mrs. Brinsmade, though she often refused to receive a part or even the whole of what was her due. Dying in 1900, she left a legacy of $5,000, and the Latin professorship was put upon the "Brinsmade Foundation."

Passing on to Philadelphia, we find Dr. E. H. Williams the donor in the eighties of $12,000 for the construction of Science Hall as a memorial of a deceased son, and a few years later of $15,000 more for the purchase of the splendid telescope now in use in Goodsell Observatory. J. H. Stickney was a resident of Baltimore, and abundant in good works. A meeting with him, which occurred

during the strenuous canvass for $200,000, resulted in securing the promise of a $10,000 legacy, which also was promptly paid by his executors in 1893.

Proceeding westward, chief among Chicago's givers to Carleton must be put Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the recent donor of $50,000, which also without impropriety may be esteemed an amount threefold greater, since without it as a leverage the other $100,000 would not have been secured. With his let the name of J. W. Scoville stand, to whom Oak Park, Illinois, is indebted for its Scoville Institute and Beloit for its Scoville Academy. His interest in Carleton began soon after meeting President Strong, when each was a director of Chicago Theological Seminary. The similarity of their initials helped bring them into immediate fellowship. His first donation was for $5,000 which was to be held until its particular use should be determined upon. After an evening spent with him in his home at Pasadena, California, President Strong received the promise of $20,000 to go with the first gift, for the erection of a library building. Dying soon after and quite suddenly, he left no written evidence of this pledge; but knowing his wishes and plans, his widow and son generously made provision for carrying them out, as soon as the estate could be settled. June 10, 1896, the corner-stone of Scoville Memorial Hall was laid with appropriate ceremonies, including an admirable address by Dr. J. K. Hosmer of Minneapolis. In architectural beauty

D. K. PEARSONS.

this building far surpasses all others now on the campus.*

As we might well expect, Minnesota givers are altogether too numerous to mention, nor, all things considered, are they a whit behind the best for readiness to bestow upon this institution which long since they learned so ardently to love. Beginning in 1866, with now and then a brief breathing spell afforded, they have opened their hearts and their purses again, and again, and again. But these scores and hundreds are so near by, are for the most part still living, and their good deeds are so well known, that only of a very few will any mention be made. Let the future historian bestow the praise which is so richly their due. Rev. E. M. Williams (who held four pastorates in the state), not only gave $6,000 of the $16,000 pledged upon

* A memorial volume gives abundant proofs that Mr. Scoville was a man of the choicest type,—many-sided, well-balanced and always true to his high ideals. Born of Puritan stock in Pompey, N. Y., October 14, 1825, bereft of his mother when only five, which event led to the separation of the children, his early years brought many hardships; but he came up out of them all, into a manhood characterized always by elevated thought and noble aims. He looked forward to the Christian ministry, but ill-health compelled him to change his plans, and to enter upon a business life. Gifted with rare foresight and business sagacity, it was easy for him and a pleasure to make money, but it was always his aim to use it according to the law of christian stewardship. He was continually on the outlook for the best means of making his money useful. November 28, 1853, he married Miss Mary A. Huggins, of Albion, N. Y., who still resides in the beautiful home at Pasadena, Cal. His death occurred there November 2, 1893. His public benefactions had amounted to more than $300,000. "He being dead, yet speaketh."

that famous inauguration day in 1870, but also later added similar sums until the aggregate reaches $30,000. Judge E. S. Jones started the movement in the eighties to raise $200,000 with a subscription of one-tenth of that amount, and at the time of his death his benefactions to the college aggregated $35,000. In the recent canvass for $100,000, G. R. Lyman stood sponsor for a like fraction of the sum sought. W. H. Laird is another trustee who subscribed the same amount, and at all times has stood ready to open his purse to good. J. J. Hill, famous especially in railway circles, has made two gifts of $5,000 each, the first one being devoted to paying the cost of the fine transit instrument installed in the observatory. And in this connection Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hackett, of St. Paul, should be mentioned, he serving as a trustee for many years, and she especially interesting the women of the churches, with the arboretum among the objects which she sought to further. Beginning in 1882 she gave $100 annually for ten years. His giving began at the same date, and before the decade closed $2,000 had been donated. In February of 1900 he pledged $2,000, and December 31 husband and wife together pledged $5,000 additional, and thus at the last moment met Dr. Pearsons' conditions and so achieved success for the canvass.

Of Northfield's citizens only two or three will here be named, and of these all have gone to their reward. As for Mr. Goodsell, to found and to

foster a Christian college was to him a life purpose and passion. Without stint his energies and financial resources were expended during the last decade of his earthly career. For more than two decades Carleton had no friend more devoted, or more ready to give freely, than Hiram Scriver, serving also as a trustee and upon the executive committee. Deacon Allen N. Nourse, and his wife, Mrs. Mary E. Nourse, must by no means be passed by when mention is made of the worthies. This most estimable couple were "mere" farmers, among the very plainest of the plain in their tastes and manner of life, and were possessed of nothing at all approaching to wealth or competence even. Nevertheless, he deeded to the college twenty acres of land worth $5,000, and after his death she followed with a donation of fifty acres worth $3,000, and of $1,000 besides the last amount, to be invested as a library fund.

The roll of the givers must end here. A catalogue which contained all the names would swell to a volume, while if all the facts were set down, the story would be thrilling indeed. As a summary, recall what has already been told upon former pages in connection with Father Seccombe's first canvass for $10,000; and what Dr. William Barrows has to say about the "hilarious" outpouring of pledges at the meeting of the conference in Northfield four years later. Nor among the donors must we fail to include such families as the Hunts, and

the Nortons, and the Watsons (and others in Cottage Grove), and the Veblens, etc., which, not being blessed with this world's goods in great store, sent in lieu thereof, as ample substitute, a splendid succession of boys and girls until the supply was exhausted. These rank among Carleton's priceless jewels. And finally, scattered all the state over, there is the great company of those who, since they had nothing beyond to bestow, gave lavishly their loyalty, their warm friendship, and their prayers.

What other institution of learning, founded within two generations, can tell a story of giving to match this one whose meagre outlines have just passed in hasty review? An explanation of the phenomenon is found in part in the fact that Minnesota is especially fortunate in its location, its climate, its soil and its population; that Northfield was selected as the seat of the college; that a board of trustees so able and efficient was chosen and had been maintained; and that such a choice corps of instructors (well endowed, well trained and fully consecrated to their work) have filled the several chairs. Or, if an explanation still more simple and brief is desired, let it be recalled that some three-and-thirty years ago, when the school appeared to be really *in articulo mortis,* it occurred that Rev. Americus Fuller, then a Rochester pastor, suggested to Rev. E. M. Williams, an Austin pastor, that one James W. Strong might be one

able to stave off the impending catastrophe and bring redemption, and Mr. Williams passed the suggestion on to the board in session; whereupon the great matter was discussed, with an election ensuing, and an acceptance and an inauguration. Nothing better can be said concerning what has followed directly from that event than Dean Goodhue put in words in 1895, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the presidency of Dr. Strong, though a portion of the closing sentence has already done duty in an earlier chapter:

"Speaking on an occasion like this as a representative of the faculty, I am sure they would wish me publicly to recognize, as they ever do, the great value of the services which he has rendered to the institution. His is a unique position, the only president of the college! Nothing has been done in all these years which he has not rendered possible; first by securing the funds necessary for its accomplishment, and again by chosing such co-workers as could contribute to the upbuilding of the institution. Having chosen to his satisfaction, he has also been able to retain them, until now the four longest in service (of course these figures now need suitable revision) have a combined term of ninety-eight years, the second four of fifty-six years, and the third four of thirty-two years, thus securing unity and continuity in plans and growth. Seven hundred thousand dollars, or ninety dollars a day for each working day of that period, is a large

sum for one man to secure as benevolent gifts to a new enterprise, but, *it is a still greater achievement to make all these many donors at once friends to himself, to the college, and to the cause of christian education which it represents.*"

Isabella Watson.
Lucia E. Danforth. Horace Goodhue. George Huntington.
Arthur H. Pearson.
James W. Strong. Louisa H. Richardson
Frederick E. Stratton.

CHAPTER XII.

CARLETON AND MISSIONS.

Religious and Missionary Life.—The sacrifice of Carleton's founders were made not for education alone, nor chiefly; not for culture alone, nor chiefly; but for the development of christian character, thoroughly educated and truly cultured. A visit to Carleton to-day, and to many a village in remote parts of our own country and in Turkey, India and Japan, would prove that their hopes and sacrifices were not in vain. The religious life of the college has from the first, been practical and wholesome. Of the religious associations, the Y. M. C. A., organized in 1873, and the Y. W. C. A., organized in 1885, take the leading part, and nearly all of the students are either active or associate members. Of the religious gatherings under their charge, the Sunday afternoon meeting stands pre-eminent, as it has done for years, ante-dating by seven years the association itself. In October, 1867, the state conference met at St. Cloud, Rev. J. W. Strong, then a Faribault pastor, being moderator, and so much interest in the new college was evinced by the christian people of the state, that the pastor of the Northfield church, Rev. E. S.

Williams, on his return, consulted with Professor Goodhue as to what the college could do to further meet the hopes of its constituency. As a result, the following Sunday, October 13, 1867, the Sunday afternoon meeting was begun. It was a stormy day and only seven were present, but from that time it grew in interest and helpfulness. For years it was held in the chapel of the old Ladies' Hall—always crowded and enthusiastic. It is now held in the assembly room of the library, unless that becomes too crowded, when it goes to the chapel of Willis Hall. It is attended by the students of all classes, both college and academy, and also by members of the faculty. The influence for good which it has had cannot be described. There is perfect freedom and simplicity, so that even new students do not hesitate to take part, while there are also inspiring and helpful words from members of the faculty, all meeting on common ground, working for the same end and in the same way. During all the years of President Strong's connection with the college, he has missed attendance scarcely a single Sunday, unless prevented by illness or absence from the city. The feeling of many an old student is voiced in what was recently said by a graduate who had returned for a visit: "When I want inspiration for the trying and perplexing duties of my profession, I look back, not to the university where I took my professional course, but to Carleton; and the one

thing at Carleton which stands out pre-eminent, is the Sunday afternoon meeting."

In addition to this, since the spring of 1874, the associations have conducted each day, for fifteen minutes after the close of morning recitations, the noon meeting. Of course few students can go every day, but it is attended more fully than would be thought possible, and there never fails to be held a very helpful meeting.

On Wednesday evening the Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., have separate meetings, lasting about half an hour.

The social work of the associations does not need extended description. The letters written to new students before coming, the train committees to meet them, the help to new men in finding rooms and means of self-support, the receptions on the first Saturday evening of each term, the informal receptions for getting acquainted, are not unlike the work of the associations in other colleges.

A special feature of the Y. M. C. A. activities is the student vacation work, in which men from the different institutions in the state unite. This was really of Carleton origin. In 1890, C. E. Burton, a Carleton student, and State Secretary Hildreth conferred as to the feasibility of giving practical form to the Christian discipline and activity of the young men, by going into the smaller towns and country districts of the state, for evangelistic labor. Three bands went the first year and after-

ward the number increased. While large results have followed this work in greater interest in Bible study, in uniting churches and in the development of christian character, perhaps one of the most valuable results is that expressed by a banker of the state: "These young men put before the country boys an example of christian manhood, which shows what young men can make of themselves, even under adverse circumstances. I would favor the continuance of the work for this reason, if for no other."

The missionary interest of the association has been shown by their raising the salary of our college representative, H. K. Wingate, '87, who is in charge of the American school at Cesarea, Turkey, which has 236 pupils. He has been doing heroic work with little money, few buildings and heavy responsibility. His support has now been assumed by another organization, and the associations are giving their contributions to the "Carleton Mission" in China—a new enterprise, but one promising large results. This movement, in its inception and development thus far, is largely due to Watts O. Pye and Percy T. Watson, both of the class of 1903. Its objects are to stimulate larger and more intelligent interest and more generous giving at home, and to secure increased power in the field. It is to be under the control of the American Board. Its home-board of trustees is to consist of one member from each contributing

church, one from the Carleton faculty, one from the Carleton trustees, three from the Alumni Association, one from the old students' union and four from the undergraduates of the college, each college class being represented; also Dr. J. W. Strong and Professor M. J. Evans, as corporate members of the board, Dr. Judson Smith and, ex officio, the president of the college. Preferably the missionaries are to be those who have been students at Carleton, though others may be appointed with the consent of the executive committee, but all are to receive their appointment from the American Board. The mission is to be in North China, but the exact locality is not yet determined.

The foreign missionary roll of the college is neither short nor unimportant. In 1882 Miss Emily M. Brown, '82, went to Japan to take charge of the girls' school at Kobe. During her administration it became a college and she was its first president. After service for eleven years she spent twelve months in special studies at Yale, and then returned to Japan; but soon she was obliged by ill health to give up all missionary work. She has recently married James Harkness and is living at Newport, N. D.

Miss Susan Searle, who was a teacher at Carleton, went to Kobe in 1883, and when Miss Brown left, became president, which position she still holds. In 1891 Miss Nina C. Stewart, '88, went to Okayama, Japan—later becoming a helper in Kobe

College. Her unusual facility in acquiring the language made her loss deeply felt when, in 1897, ill-health obliged her to return to this country.

Two of the Kobe graduates, Tsune Watanabe and Hisa Amaya, came to Carleton for further study, and completed the college course—the former in '91 and the latter in '95. They returned to Japan as missionaries but Miss Amaya soon entered into her final rest. Miss Watanabe still remains a teacher in the M. E. school of Kofu. Kobe college has an attendance of 207, and is the highest institution in the empire for the education of women. It is wielding a great influence in the christianizing of that wonderful country.

In Africa, Carleton has only one worker, Miss Grace E. Herrick, '95. For nearly six years she taught Latin and Greek in a Huguenot seminary at Greytown, Natal; but now has charge of a Zulu boys' school of about sixty pupils at Mt. Silinda.

The first Carleton missionary in India was Mrs. Abbie Snell Burnell, now of Oberlin, Ohio, well known for her impersonations of Hindu women. In 1887 Miss Anna L. Millard went to Bombay, where she has charge of a school for blind children to whom her gracious ministrations have been greatly blessed. In 1894 Miss Etta F. Moulton, '94, went to Bombay, later to Ahmednager and still later to Wai, where her work as treasurer of the Marathi Mission, conducting schools, assisting in famine relief and mission work of various kinds,

has been remarkably successful. Dr. Margaret Lewis is in charge of the M. E. Zenana Mission hospital at Bareilly, India. The extent of her work may be seen from the fact that in her first six months she had ten thousand patients, two hundred operations and wrote eighteen thousand prescriptions.

Carleton's largest number of missionaries has been in Turkey. H. K. Wingate, now of Cesarea, went to Marsovan in 1890 to teach for two years in Anatolia College, whose professor of mathematics, Arakel Sivaslian, then came to Carleton for special study, but returned four years later, after securing, by his rare attainments, the degree of Ph.D. In 1893 Frances C. Gage, '90, and Martha A. King, '91, went to Marsovan to take charge of the girls' school. While Carleton has no "martyr missionaries," no martyr ever more truly gave his life for missions than did Martha King. After her graduation, she was for a time her pastor's assistant in Minneapolis, but in 1893 she went with her dear friend and college companion, Miss Gage, to work in Marsovan. In 1895 they were joined by Miss Charlotte Willard, a Carleton teacher, and together they went through the terrible experiences incident to the Turkish massacres of that year. Constant watchfulness, because of an attempt to fire their buildings, the physical weariness and the nervous strain necessitated in caring for the orphans in their charge, doubtless prepared the way for the

fatal disease to which Miss King fell a victim, February 1, 1896. Her influence, both at Carleton and Marsovan, will never cease to be felt. Miss Gage continued in her work, experiencing hardships which cannot be told, until, broken in health, in 1898 she returned to this country; but she still cherishes some hope of yet resuming that service. Miss Willard is now at the head of the school. Dr. Sivaslian is a professor in Anatolia College, and Dana K. Getchell, '99, is principal of the academy connected with the same institution. Rev. Henry H. Riggs, '96, has become president of Euphrates College, at Harpoot, which has about twelve hundred students. In Smyrna, Samuel L. Caldwell, '97, is professor of mathematics and physics in the International College. His wife, nee Carrie Bruggencate, was also a Carleton student. Miss Cora A. Nason, '91, also worked several years in Turkey, but is now in this land.

Miss Henrietta Ruth Chadbourn is at San Jose, Costa Rica, in the undenominational Central American Mission. The Carleton missionaries in China are these: Alfred Alf is at Canton, in connection with the Free Mission Friends' School. Carl J. Anderson is with the China Inland Mission at Hankow, where, in addition to other labors, he is publishing a paper in Chinese. John Sjoquist is at Siang Yang with the American Swedish Mission. After spending some time in China he took a medical course at Rush Medical

College, Chicago, and then turned to China as a medical missionary.

In home missions the interest has been no less vital. On each table in Gridley Hall dining room is a missionary barrel in which voluntary offerings are placed for home missions. Whenever a call comes from one of Carleton's own home missionaries, it takes precedence over all other special needs. Otherwise the money is sent to the general treasury. The offerings have averaged about one hundred and fifty dollars a year, but sometimes they have been as much as two hundred dollars.

Especially noteworthy are Mrs. Nellie Kittredge Lopp's years of heroic and self-denying labor at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, where her husband is engaged as superintendent of the government herd of reindeer. Rev. C. E. Ryberg, '98, and D. J. Elliott are also missionaries in Alaska. Among the colored people of the south have labored Misses Mary A. Bye, '85, and Dora M. Jones, '94, at Fisk University; Miss Ada S. Whiting, '88 (now Mrs. L. E. Jepson), at Tougaloo. At Tillotson College, Texas, Miss Olive M. Vaughan, '04, who is under appointment to go to Turkey to take charge of the girls' school located at Hadjin. Among the Highlanders of the south have taught H. E. Sargent, '87, H. E. Carleton, '91, and Miss Nellie Ruddock. Among the American Indians have been Miss Lucy M. Shafer at Tahlequah, I .T., Robert D. Hall, '01, and Richard S. Rose, '04,

at Elbowoods, N. D. Among the Mormons have been Miss Annabel Norton, '83, W. Sherman Hunt, '86, Etta F. Hunt, Jessie A. Hunt, '87 (now Mrs. W. P. Milliken), Miss Lucia E. Danforth, '88, Mabelle L. Morgan, '96, Serena Neilson, '00. The list of those in home missionary parishes is too long to be given, but is worthy of high honor.

One of the unique features of Carleton missionary interest is the Huntington Sunday School Class. For twenty years Mrs. Professor Huntington had a large and enthusiastic class of college girls. In 1897 they were organized with a membership of over two hundred and fifty, under the above name. They raise each year something over one hundred dollars, and divide the money among members of the class who are engaged in mission labor, to use in any department of their work which seems best. The society always meets at commencement time, holding on Sunday a missionary meeting at which returned missionaries speak and letters from workers are read. On Monday a reception is given at which the business of the year is transacted, acquaintances renewed and letters from missionaries are read. While the object is not so much to raise large sums of money as to arouse and sustain interest in the members of the class working in mission fields, the response has been gratifying in a financial way, and real needs which have burdened the hearts of many have thus been met.

The Student Volunteer Association was organized by Robert P. Wilder in 1887. It has kept up regular meetings, and now has a membership of ten. The young ladies' missionary society connected directly with the W. B. M. I. has, as a unique feature, its work committee. The membership fee is not money, but two hours of work each term, of various kinds, which could be made financially remunerative. Recently this work has been partially transferred to the Y. W. C. Association.

As to the general religious atmosphere pervading the college life, statistics would be unsatisfactory, but the development of christian character has been most manifest in hundreds of lives. More than ninety per cent of the graduates have gone out active christian workers, to the value of whose services many a pastor can testify. In general it may truly be said that the Carleton graduate, wherever he goes, becomes a center from which right moral influences radiate. Carleton has never lost sight of its primal object and highest aim.

CHAPTER XIII.

CARLETON IN ORATORY AND SONG.

In the contests of the Minnesota State Oratorical Association, previous to the beginning of the 20th century, Carleton won a rank higher than any other institution. The first inter-collegiate contest in the state was held in 1881. The university had been preparing for several months, and at the last moment, Carleton College decided to enter. So short was the time that the home contest was held on Thursday night, April 28th, the state contest between Carleton and the university on the next night, and Owen Morris, '81, who won first place on both these occasions, started for Jacksonville, Illinois, on the next day, April 30th, to take part in the inter-state contest there on the 4th of May.

Not long ago he was asked to relate some of his experiences at that time. He responded that the time for preparation had been so very short, in the first contest he left out about a page of his oration, and in the state contest, one paragraph; but by the time he reached Jacksonville, he had managed to learn the whole of it. As he entered that city he saw posters announcing the names of the different states and opposite, the names of the orators.

Opposite Minnesota, at the very bottom, was found "unknown." At Jacksonville he met Wm. J. Bryan, of presidential fame, who took him to the opera house to show him the size of the room, and made to him some quite encouraging remarks. The night before the contest a banquet was held at which the one who stood second in the state contest and was therefore a delegate, was to respond to a toast; but inasmuch as he did not appear, Mr. Morris was called upon. "Undergraduates, real and ideal," was the toast assigned, and the time to prepare was even shorter than that allowed for his first effort. But a few months previous, in college rhetoricals, he had given an oration entitled, "He who is born a ten-cent piece will never be a shilling;" and he hastily adapted that to this occasion. His line of thought was that the real student differs greatly from the ideal student; that the fathers and mothers in their country homes, deny themselves almost the necessities of life to send their darling John to college with the expectation that he will graduate a Webster or a Shakespeare, while the fact is that if you plant potatoes in the spring, you will dig nothing but potatoes in the fall; and so if you send a potato of a man to college you will have only a potato of a man to graduate; his skin may be smoother, and his eyes may not be as sunken, but he will be a human potato just the same.

The judges of the following night were among the speakers of that evening and Mr. Morris was the last one called upon. The daily papers the next morning reported that at the banquet the best wine had been kept until the last of the feast; and Mr. Morris rather suspected that his potato story had something to do with securing for him the high place which he obtained in the contest of the following night.

The State Oratorical Association was discontinued for several years, but was reorganized in 1892. Since that date Carleton's share in first and second honors has been as follows:

1893. Fred M. Hubbell, second place.
1894. Charles E. Burton, '95, first place.
1897. John W. Johnson, '98, second place.
1898. Ray A. Wallace, '99, second place.
1899. Ernest G. Toan, '99, first.
1900. E. C. A. Lundeen, '01, first.
1901. J. A. A. Burnquist, '02, first.
1901. F. O. Leonard, '01, second.
1902. Chas. A. Culver, '02, first.

Ware Oratorical Contests.

In 1900 Mr. A. K. Ware originated the annual contest between members of the senior classes of Carleton and St. Olaff. Carleton has won honors as follows:

1900. Chas. H. Maxwell, first; Marion L. Burton, second.
1901. E. C. A. Lundeen, second; Charles Hernett, third.
1902. J. A. A. Burnquist, first; Charles A. Culver, second.
1903. Paul J. Wedge, second.

Plymouth Prizes—Stimson Prize Debates—Since 1901.

(If in any year a second prize has been awarded, the recipient is named last.)

	Freshman Class.	*Senior Class.*
1875.	Eugene S. Rolfe.	
	Augustus E. Engstrom.	
1876.	Frank Cutler.	Mons. S. Baker.
	Edwin C. Norton.	Walter K. Mulliken.
1877.	Granville G. Ames.	Joseph A. Sawyer.
1878.	Owen Morris.	August E. Engstrom.
	Clara E. Wakefield.	Lucian W. Chaney, Jr.
		Junior Class.
1879.	Arcturus Z. Conrad.	Abram J. Bunker.
	Charles E. Stallcop.	Thomas Hughes.
1880.	Benjamin F. Buck.	Robert Von Tobel, Jr.
	James W. McHose.	Seamore A. Crandall.
1881.	Frank V. Stevens.	Arcturus Z. Conrad.
	Lillie J. Barteau.	Lynn C. Skinner.
1882.	Fred N. Dickson.	Edwin K. Cheadle.
	Melvina Cheadle.	
1883.	Calvin E. Decker.	Lafayette Bliss.
1884.	Lowell E. Jepson.	Fred N. Dickson.
		George M. Williamson.
1885.	John W. Wilson.	Joseph W. Gunn.
		Everett E. Simpson.
1886.	George H. Alden.	Laura Willard.
	Fred R. Clow.	Henry K. Wingate.
1887.	Bertha Lincoln.	No junior debate.
1888.	Marion E. Fairbank.	No junior debate.
	Guy M. Wilcox.	Bertha Lincoln.
1889.	Willard B. Clow.	
		William S. Wingate.
1890.	Frances L. Fitch.	Herbert E. Carleton.
	Bertha E. Brewer.	
1891.	Freeman E. Lurton.	May E. Donovan.
	May H. Cravath.	
1892.	James E. Jenks.	Wilmer E. Griffith.
		Elizabeth M. Bissell.

1893.	Edward L. Kimball. James R. VanSlyke.	Clarabel Goodhue.
1894.	Edward L. Kannary. Harriet E. Dunton.	Alice B. Caldwell. Franz F. J. Exner.
1895.	John W. Johnson. Malcolm Dana.	Edward L. Kimball.
1896.	Raymond A. Wallace.	James C. Morrison. Fred R. Barnes.
1897.	Albert J. Nason. Fred C. Smith.	Max J. Exner.
1898.	Elizabeth Wells.	Oliver M. Tiffany. Ernest G. Toan.
1899.	Ezra R. Edwards.	Marion L. Burton.
1900.	Watts O. Pye. W. Watson Gould.	Frank O. Leonard. Charles Hernett.
1901.	Ray Frazer.	Charles A. Culver.
	1902. (Name changed to Stimson Prize Debates.)	
1902.	Harry S. MacIntyre.	Joseph V. Turner.
1903.	Ben F. Woodward.	Charles W. Greening.

An Oratorical Reminiscence.

One cannot begin lecturing on a favorite subject but once in a lifetime; and one can never have exactly the same sentiment about later lectures that he does about his first ones. I never took an intenser interest in talking about economic principles to any class than I took in telling my first enthusiastic story of scientific development to a class of five students who met in the old library of Carleton College. It was a library by courtesy in those days,—four thousand volumes, more or less, mostly useful for fuel. Some were afterwards consigned to this use, in an unintentional way; and they perished while giving out the only light they were

capable of giving. When Willis Hall burned, this collection of literature was on the second floor. Under the direction of Professor Goodhue, the students made an effort to rescue the books, and did rescue the small but valuable library known as the Bryant collection; but, unfortunately, of other books, those that were nearest to the door were of the fuel class,—fag ends of old private libraries, largely theological, presented to the college by owners who had more good will than knowledge of students' needs. Many of these were saved. Probably some of them are in the library now; but except the Bryant collection, most of the books that did have value for the use of students, perished.

One of the rescued books was *Simeon's Skeletons,* in five large volumes. Skeletons are, as a rule, fairly combustible, and these would have gone the way of the other books if they had not chanced to stand near the door. As it was, the large number of skeletons which Simeon possessed remain to serve the present generation of Carletonians. Possibly others may be puzzled as I was to know what manner of skeletons these were and are. If so, an incident will make their character clear. Holding, as I did, the position of professor of odds and ends, I had charge of the rhetorical exercises of the college and also of the library. One day on the platform of the chapel, a student delivered an "oration" on "The Difficulty of Selecting Subjects

for Orations," in which he said that it would be well if the college would provide a work containing several hundred subjects with outlines of the speeches which might be made on them. I informed the audience that the college had recently acquired such a work, that it was called Simeon's Skeletons, and that it was to be found on a certain shelf. At the close of the rhetorical exercises there was a general rush to obtain that work, and those who first got it perceived that it was full of skeletons of *sermons* which the indolent or mentally needy minister might fill out and preach,—if only he did not care to emulate the father of his country in the matter of truthfulness. As one set of students discovered the nature of the volumes they quietly put them in their places on the shelves, and went away far enough to enjoy the sight of other students meeting a similar disappointment in their quest of the royal route to success in oratory.

With no such aid Carleton won an enviable place in the early inter-collegiate oratorical contests; and clearly she needs now to stand only for what she is and what able and devoted labor have made her. Her future will be more brilliant than her past; but she will do well if she develops a finer type of character in the student-body, or secures greater devotion in the corps of teachers.

JOHN BATES CLARK.

Carleton Songs.

SPELLING SONG.

Tune, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp."

Rally, Carleton's old and young,
Loyal hearts and learned tongue,
And be sure to bring your alphabet along.
To our Alma Mater's name,
Sweet of sound and high of fame,
Raise a roaring, soaring, orthographic song.

CHORUS.

C-A-R-le for a Carle,
T-O-tony for a pun.
'Tis a pretty word to spell,
'Tis a rousing word to yell,
And the little end upon it weighs a T-O-N.

There's a big in-i-tial C,
And A-R-L-E-T.
There's a little round O and an N,
And the first it stands for centum,
And the last three for mo-men-tum,
As we shout our jolly chorus once again.

Chorus—C-A-R-le, etc.

C for cramming Chemistree,
A for Analytic G,
R, Rhetoricals; L, Logic, Latin Lore;
E for English Lit. shall be,
T for Trigonometree,
O for Oh! and N for noddle crammed and sore.

Chorus—C-A-R-le, etc.

C for dear Co-education,
A for Ardent Adoration,
R, Refusal; L, Love's Labor thrown away;

E, Extatic Expectation,
T, Tormenting Tribulation,
O, Oh, Oscula! N, Now we've named the day.

Chorus—C-A-R-le, etc.

Let out orthographic song
With the ages roll along,
For old Carleton's years have only just begun;
Let our Alma Mater's name
Ever higher rise in fame,
Till each precious little letter weighs a ton.

Chorus—C-A-R-le, etc.

CARLETON BELLS.

O Carleton bells, dear Carleton bells,
What wondrous spirit with you dwells,
Within your vaulted tower?
Not your's the death-knell's shuddering note,
Nor hoarse alarm from brazen throat,
But glad, sweet chimes, that blend and float,
To hail the passing hour.

CHORUS.

Ring, Carleton bells! Ring, dear Carleton bells!
Ring, Carleton bells! Ring, sweet Carleton bells!

Ring, bells, to mete the flying day,
And count the mile-stones of our way;
Ring, ring when tasks are done.
Stern duty's call in yours we greet;
But music speeds the loit'ring feet,
And youth is brave and toil is sweet,
'Neath storm or welt'ring sun.

CHORUS.

Peal, blessed bells, for toil, for rest,
For lover's tryst, for parting guest;
For feast, or song, or prayer.

Heart's pulsing fondly to your chime,
Life moving to your rhythmic time,
And joyous shout and festal rhyme,
    Your mystic sway declare.

CHORUS.

Dear bells of Carleton, when we part,
How tender to my lingering heart
    Your plaintive-sweet farewells!
Ah, there's no land so far remote,
But still the well-remembered note
O'er sea, o'er land to me shall float,
    The chimes of Carleton bells.

—GEORGE HUNTINGTON.

CHAPTER XIV.

A FORECAST.

The date at which this history ends marks the close of one epoch in Carleton's career, and the opening of another. For, certainly, a change of administration and leadership constitutes an event of nothing less than prime importance. The workers come and go, but the work continues. It is difficult to lay down the pen at this point, and because it is not easy, with much more than mere curiosity, to peer into the future, the unseen years to follow. And this, though it behooves the historian to touch upon that realm but modestly and with brevity, since the role of the seer does not belong to him. It may, however, be permitted, taking the past as a premise, to draw certain pertinent and weighty conclusions. Besides, the author having been for years by profession a preacher, has become quite accustomed after proclaiming the truth to make a practical application, and sometimes an exhortation. Such as these being the facts in the case, what shall be done about it? The most important use to make of knowledge is to use it as a basis for action. Thus far the look has been turned backward, we have been taking note of how

certain things came to pass; and now, what of the perhaps far greater things which are in store?

But first, to form a point of departure, let us recall for a moment how really notable and memorable is the achievement already made. Nearly a million dollars gathered and put to use, invested, expended upon lands, buildings and equipment. Also a multitude of teachers and students brought together, more than a hundred of the one and some four thousand of the other. By far the larger proportion of the more than four hundred graduates found to-day in the (so-called) higher occupations, filling various stations of influence; or if simply home-makers instead, private citizens in humble station, yet one and all vastly better, and better off, more abundantly furnished with possessions which make for character and so for true blessedness. And besides, who can estimate the value of those invisible, but most solid and enduring assets which year by year have been steadily accumulating in the shape of respect, confidence, admiration, affection, bestowed upon this institution; the host of devoted friends scattered all the land over, across the sea, and at the ends of the earth! Taken in the aggregate, what a magnificent endowment! And who at Rochester, or Minneapolis, or Faribault, when discussions were held and resolutions were passed which at length brought it into being, who then was wise enough, or was wild

enough, to anticipate an outcome so illustrious as that which we to-day behold?

As touching the future, first of all it may be affirmed confidently and with emphasis: There is not the least reason to fear that the toilers of the next generation, or of any future generation, will ever accomplish aught which will belittle the excellence and eclipse the fame of Carleton's founders and early builders. Giving, whether on the part of trustees, instructors, or donors of money, will be no more lavish, or whole-souled, or be attended with greater self-denial. No service rendered will ever be fuller of consecration and devotion. The Galpins and the Goodsells, the Seccombes and the Shedds, the Barnes and the Browns, the Burts and the Halls, can have no rivals. The task of laying foundations broad and deep, solid and lasting, is always of necessity most arduous, and demands the highest qualities of both mind and heart; and fittingly those to whom it is appointed to perform such service are always held in highest esteem, while their names are long held in memory. The first generation of teachers also belongs to the same glorious company of the explorers and pioneers, who struck out the paths and blazed the way. In performing the part assigned to such, distinguished faith was called for, and patient endurance, courage and heroism, readiness to risk all, in short such qualities as common mortals do not possess. These were the creators, they

brought the institution into being, gave to it a name and place, and launched it upon a stately and honored career. An order of endowments less lofty will quite well suffice to occupy their place, take up their work, and carry it on to completion.

While it is every way well to be thoroughly informed concerning the past, well to be familiar with the beginnings and the various stages of growth, it is if possible more important to keep constantly in mind the fact that nothing has in the fullest sense been finished as yet, but at the most only an excellent and encouraging beginning has been made. A beginning, however, no matter how perfect, has but slight significance merely in itself considered, and its value depends largely upon that to which it leads. For the friends of the college, therefore, the principal theme for contemplation relates far less to the past or the present than to the years to come. This is no time to stand still, merely to look about, to rub the hands with sweet satisfaction (is not this great Babylon which I have built). Rather the thought, and look, and step are to be forward and upward. Strenuous endeavor is in order, for the structure is far from complete. Improvement and enlargement at many points are imperatively demanded. From the seven buildings the steady movement must be towards a score dotting the campus in due time. Twice three hundred students is a goal not unreasonable to stand in the mind's eye, with energy, skill, and determination to

match. Likewise a teaching force double the size of the present one may well be expected and diligently sought for at a date not remote. And the approaching semi-centennial (be it fifty years reckoned from '67, or '66, or even '64) should certainly see the endowment fund standing at a round half-million—that is, $500,000 in 50 years; and how handsomely the figures match—and that only as a stepping stone to a round million at the very soonest. Nor should giving of any other kind be in the least diminished. Generous bestowal in various realms will be an absolute necessity so long as the college exists. Should the spirit of sacrifice ever die out, the doom of Carleton would be sealed and the final catastrophe would be near.

But other changes are also in order. The beginning was made in the nineteenth century, but the twentieth century is now fairly on its way. In a sense it is true that there is no occasion for transformation in any quarter. For substance the fathers were wise in their generation, and therefore did their work well. In their planning they were truly rational and truly christian. Their ideals were noble and lofty. They did nothing to be ashamed of or to be apologized for, nothing which their successors have occasion to live down or forget. Those ideals are by all means to be carefully cherished. To ignore the past, to break with it, run counter to it, or endeavor to undo it, would be a sad and ruinous mistake; a folly nigh to crim-

inal. Building is indeed in order, but upon foundations already laid. Novelties or fads, from whatever source derived, are to have no place. It is also true, however, that with new men, not improperly new measures come. An institution in order to prosper must needs be kept abreast with the times. The college of to-day is by no means to be a fac-simile of the college of a hundred years ago, or of fifty. Of necessity there is a "moving on from state to state." Ruts are no more sacred or more profitable in education than elsewhere. It is not enough to do evermore merely as the fathers did, walking thus always and only according to precedent. Rather we are to learn from them how to outdo them. The situation is to be canvassed often and most carefully, with adjustment made to the ever changing environment, be it financial, social, intellectual or religious. It is at this point that profoundest wisdom is required, and men are needed who "have understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do." The early days were plain and plebeian because primitive, and whether as to people, manners, schools, churches, everything. But now society is much farther advanced. Ladies' Hall, the original Willis Hall, even the Old Brown Church, were well enough in their time, but would be intolerable now, a source of demoralization, when comeliness, good architecture, all manner of creature comforts abound. Williams Hall, overcrowded as it is, works mischief

increasingly. Hitherto, for a college building to cost, even with equipment and endowment, $200,000, or any such figure, would have approached perilously near to the extravagant, the illegitimate, the irrational; but now would be eminently wise and is necessary. So of a new and well appointed gymnasium. Then, further, the very idea of education, what its aim should be, of what is is constition, and by what instrumentalities it is to be attained, has developed astonishingly within the space of twenty years. What divisions and subdivisions in the several departments, with electives well-nigh endless! All which changes combine to increase the number of instructors required, also with larger salaries included. But, more than keeping pace with these greatly enlarged demands, the population of Minnesota and the northwest is rapidly increasing, while wealth is rapidly piling up, millions upon millions, on every hand.

The task yet remaining in connection with Carleton College is one therefore which for long years to come will call for great faith, and courage, and venturesomeness on the part of its executive head, its trustees, faculty, and all its friends. But, certainly, with such a past, such staggering difficulties met and overcome, such wondrous deliverances from seemingly deadly perils, the future can wisely be faced without fear, even with unfaltering expectation of long-continued and shining success. For the same Providence which has so clearly pre-

sided over its career can confidently be counted upon in all days to come. Verily, the same heavenly Leader, who in the first decades bade the founders go forward, not seldom into the thick darkness and through the desert, will continue to defend and guide even unto the end.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

[No apology is needed for devoting the concluding pages of this volume to a production from the pen of President Strong. Much space has properly been given to what he has done, but little to what he has been saying during the years of his administration. And nothing more appropriate could be desired than a Baccalaureate Discourse delivered by him at the Quarter-Centennial Anniversary of the founding of the College, June 9, 1895.]

John 4:6—"*Now Jacob's Well Was There.*"

A simple historic record, the statement of a commonplace fact, aparently unimportant, yet rich in suggestions—a mine of meaning.

For nearly two thousand years Jacob had been dead, but his work remained. His well had not only blessed himself and his children, their flocks and their herds, but also all the generations following, before Jesus "being wearied with his journey sat thus on the well." And for fifty generations since, countless myriads of Jews and Gentiles, of Canaanites and strangers, of pilgrims and travelers, have drunk at this fountain of refreshment. Every day of all these thousands of years, this one man's thought and toil have brought rest and

strength to his fellow men; and still the well remains,—not impoverished but made better by its giving,—a source of perennial and ever-widening blessing.

Here is the symbol of an institution of learning. Such an abiding source of blessing, ever extending its power for good, is the *Christian college*. But such a college is vastly more than a *well*, hedged about, cribbed or cabined. It is a *fountain* of life-giving waters. As Solomon says, "The well-spring of wisdom is as a flowing brook." The streams of such a fountain are ever flowing, not merely for man's physical need, or the world's material want, but for intellectual quickening and spiritual enrichment. They develop and strengthen the individual; they purify and elevate human society, and in the realization of the divine ideal of character, they bless the whole world. Less than a generation ago such a fountain was opened here. How brief the period! Yet streams from this fountain have already flowed around the globe. Not in America alone, but in Japan, in China, in India, in Turkey and in the islands of the sea they have quickened spiritual verdure and enriched spiritual life.

This quarter-centennial of our collegiate work dictates our theme. I must turn aside from the usual type of Baccalaureate discourse, and present this morning such historic review as the time may allow, as may seem to befit the occasion and as

may serve in its lessons to stimulate enthusiasm for the future. Obviously very much, both of fact and of illustrative incident, belonging to a full history, such as waits to be written, must be omitted. To include in one brief hour even a tithe of it all, would require the skill of one of the Arabian genii, who, you remember, could fold his huge tent into the compass of a lady's cambric handkerchief and, as quickly as the shadow of a morning cloud, be gone.

Four points certainly ought to be considered, even though only in outline. 1st. The religious genesis of our college. 2d. The moral and educational standard of its work. 3rd. Its Christian fruitage. 4th. Its outlook toward the future. Its origin, its standards, its fruitage, its outlook.

I. Its origin. Knickerbocker was certainly philosophical in beginning his history of New York with the creation. Where shall we begin? In fact the seeds of this college were planted long before the pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. Its history runs back to those principles which are older than the Reformation, older than the Augustinean age. They root themselves in the very soil out of which Christianity springs; for, like every college in our land, from Harvard to Whitman, Carleton was planted in the garden of the church, and is the product of a distinctly Christian civilization. Our colleges are all daughters of a religious parentage. The motto of any one of them might have been

that of Harvard the oldest, "Christo et Ecclesiæ," "For Christ and the Church," or that of one of the youngest, "Christo duce." Everywhere and always religious zeal united with an ardent love of learning has been the spring of their activity. Even if this should be denied of some of them, certainly Carleton has been no exception. Its beginning is too recent to be obscure, and all testimony affirms that it was born of prayer and nurtured in the spirit of devotion. This has been the hidden secret of its power. It was not founded for material gains or to promote sectarian interests, but to extend in the world the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. To deny this would be to deny the primal fact of our history. From the first, God's blessing has been earnestly sought, and at every step His leading has been manifest.

Moved by religious motives, as early as August, 1858, Mr. Charles M. Goodsell, rightly named, as yonder memorial windows declare, "The Founder of Carleton College," wrote from Lawrence, Ill., to our superintendent of home missions, asking if the time had not come to found in Minnesota a Christian college, and saying that the Lord had given him a few thousand dollars which he had consecrated to be used as a pecuniary nucleus of such a college whenever and wherever the Lord in His providence should open the way for it. Mr. Hall replied that most of our thirty-five churches were aided by the Home Missionary Society and

were then too few and too feeble to undertake so important a work. Not discouraged, Mr. Goodsell came the next year to look over the ground, and decided to locate in Northfield, and await Providential guidance. Our civil war soon came on and postponed action for years.

In other minds, also, the idea of a college had long been cherished both as a hope and as a purpose. How could it be otherwise in a state settled by men descended from the Pilgrims and imbued with the spirit of their fathers and educated in the religious atmosphere which pervaded New England fifty years ago? They recognized that broad truth which Prussia has made her state maxim, "Whatever you would have appear in the life of the nation you must put into your schools."

The oldest child of the Pilgrims born on American soil was only just entering his teens when Harvard College was founded. First the church, then the school, then the college. That was the order, and they came in rapid succession. Worthy sons of noble sires, those pioneer ministers of our state, Richard Hall, Charles Seccombe, Charles Shedd, Charles Galpin, Edward Brown, David Burt and J. R. Barnes, enthusiastic members of "the denomination that educates," were eagerly waiting for the day when the first steps could be wisely taken. The colony which settled Zumbrota, inspired doubtless by Father Shedd, that true type

of the scholarly Puritan, many years at the head of one of New England's famous academies, proposed a college as a part of their original plan. Father Brown, who says that he came to the state with *"college on the brain,"* relates how, with his delegate from Zumbrota, he planned to bring the subject before the state association in 1864. Upon meeting in Rochester that year it was learned that Mr. Goodsell and Mr. Burt had also the same purpose in mind. Mr. Willey affirms that Mr. Goodsell had spent a whole night in prayer for this object. Thus God seemed to be moving upon all hearts. His appointed hour had come. The time was ripe. Mr. Goodsell was made moderator, and in accordance with a resolution drawn by Mr. Brown, presented by Mr. Burt, advocated by several and unanimously adopted, a committee of five business men was appointed to inquire "What can be done towards founding a college in our state?" Mr. Goodsell was chairman of this committee.

It would be interesting to report in detail the movements of the next two years—the prayerful meetings of the committee, the conference action, the public discussions in various places, and the bids made by Zumbrota, Mantorville, Cottage Grove, Lake City and Northfield in their competition for the proposed college;—but time will not permit. We must hasten at once to the decisive conference-action at Faribault, October, 1866. At that time the committee made a detailed report;

and after full and prayerful deliberation it was voted to accept Northfield's offer and name the institution "Northfield College." That offer was a cash subscription of $18,579 and twenty acres of land within a short distance of the center of the town. One half of this land was given by Mr. Goodsell and one-half by Mr. Charles A. Wheaton, an earnest friend of the college from the beginning, and a liberal donor. Repeated gifts came from him and his family. Among the generous contributors who have gone to their reward were Hiram Scriver, Allen Nourse, Dr. Moses Porter, Dr. H. L. Coon and S. P. Stewart. The donors still living are so many that I forbear to mention any, except the enthusiastic young pastor, Edwin Sidney Williams, always such a leader in good things. A telegram announced the conference decision to locate the college here, and at once the whole town was astir. Bells were rung, and the citizens indulged in a general jubilation. The conference also elected a board of twenty trustees, of whom only M. W. Skinner and one other are now in office, and they were instructed to provide in their articles of incorporation that three-fourths of their number should always be members of Congregational churches. But this, as was distinctly understood and affirmed, was not in the interest of sectarianism, but only to insure an official control favorable to evangelical religion. That was the essential point. A resolution offered by Mr. S. W.

Furber, was adopted, pledging our churches in the state in the sum of $10,000, to be raised that year, as tangible evidence of the interest felt in the great work. That very day, October 13th, in the parlor of Deacon James Gibson, the board organized and the first act was an act of prayer led by the senior member, Rev. Geo. Spaulding. Mr. Seccombe soon began a financial canvass of the state. How difficult it then was to raise money among the poor churches may be inferred from the fact that notes were taken for one dollar, and even for twenty-five cents, payable in three annual installments. Some of these notes, bearing a five-cent government stamp, as was then required, are still in our archives, valuable, as curiosities. Those were days of feeble beginnings, but of large faith and of self-sacrificing effort. Children as well as adults were eager to help. The first money ever received into the treasury was, Mr. Goodsell said, from a little boy who earned it, I believe, by selling popped corn. The first money paid on those notes taken by Mr. Seccombe was from a little girl in Clearwater. He relates that in Anoka a little girl brought to him what were then exceedingly scarce, two silver half-dollars, which she had received in her infancy and held as almost sacred keepsakes. He was reluctant to receive them but she insisted. Afterward when he told their story in Winona, several dollars were given for them and they were returned to the child. But she still refused them,

saying that she wished herself to contribute so much to the founding of the college. One of these coins is still preserved as a memento of the early interest taken in our college by the children of the state.

The legal organization was effected by signing articles of incorporation at Mr. Goodsell's house November 14, 1866. The money raised by Mr. Seccombe was devoted to the purchase and equipment of our first building, once the American Hotel, afterward the old Ladies' Hall, now a fragrant memory. It stood directly north of our new parsonage, on the site now occupied by Mr. Lord's house. In that building September 25, 1867, a preparatory school was opened by Horace Goodhue, Jr., then a recent graduate of Dartmouth College. His pupils increased during the first term from twenty-three to forty-seven.

Those three years of preparatory work, though so important, can now have only a word. God's blessing constantly attended the faithful work done. Twenty-five hopeful conversions are recorded during the first two years. The educational standard was high but resources were low. Needs were imperative but money was scarce and the outlook was very dark. Mr. Goodsell failed in health and in hope, and believing the great object of his life utterly lost, died almost heart-broken May 3, 1869. When later prosperity came, his widow said with quivering lips, " O that he might have lived to see

this!" Many friends who had been hopeful became discouraged at that time, and payments on subscriptions nearly ceased. But not all was lost. Some still hoped and prayed and worked, believing that a college so born of prayer, so consecrated by the sacrifices of godly men and women, so signally blessed of God in its spiritual work, would yet become an effective power for the Master's Kingdom, and so the doors were not closed. In September, 1870, besides forty-two other students, four freshmen were enrolled. This marks the beginning of collegiate life, but those were the days of the deepest gloom in our history. The clouds were black and threatening. A night of thick darkness seemed settling about us. There was need of sunshine, of new hope, of renewed faith, of still richer spiritual blessing. All these came with that memorable day in October, 1870, when again the representatives of the churches were assembled in the Old Brown Church, and once more prayerfully consecrated their gifts and pledged their efforts to carry forward this needed work. They seemed inspired by the spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers themselves, whose sublime motive is recorded as "the great hope and inward zeal of laying some foundation for the advancing of the gospel of the Kingdom of Christ in these remote parts of the world, though they themselves should be but as stepping stones to others." Immortal words!

Several here present to-day remember, and will

never forget, the incidents of that crucial day in our history, when the gifts from Eastern secretaries, Drs. Ray Palmer, A. H. Clapp, and Wm. Barrows, and from men of Yale, Amherst, Williams and Dartmouth flowed into the treasury with those from the missionaries on the frontier and the pioneer laborers on our Western prairies. Seventeen of the donors were ministers, some of them home missionaries living in log houses; some were students struggling to pay their own way; some were parents who would thus help provide facilities for their children still in infancy. One, still with us, gave the little savings of a son whom he had hoped to educate here, but God had called him to the education of heaven. One donor, Rev. Dr. J. K. Greene, of Constantinople, was a foreign missionary, seeking in our climate, restoration of lost health. It is a fact pleasing to me to remember that a receipt for his gift bore my first official signature. Thus at the very beginning was illustrated the oneness of the work of home missions and foreign missions. It is his son, let me add, Rev. Frederick D. Greene, the youngest child ever received by me as a pastor into the church, whose recent book on the Armenian massacres is stirring the civilized world. The gifts of that day, ranging from two dollars to one of six thousand dollars, from a member of our board, afterwards a beloved pastor of this church, aggregated $16,446. Those pledges, written on scraps of paper of various sizes

and shapes and hues, are still preserved as sacred mementoes of a meeting rarely paralleled in any land; a meeting which those wise men from the East declared the most wonderful they had ever attended. They were amazed at the self-sacrificing benevolence, the breadth of view, the wise forecasting of these pioneer men and women. The divine power was there—the power of a newly regenerated life. *That was the day of our second birth.* Henceforth our young college was to move with firmer step and still broader vision and under a deeper spiritual impulse towards the true ideal.

The details of our subsequent history cannot now be traced, but this central fact must not be omitted. The thought of our noble benefactor, Mr. Carleton, was soon providentially turned to us; and then came, in the spring of 1871, without one syllable of condition in any form, $50,000, the largest gift which had at that time ever been received by any Western college. Who can describe the joy which then filled all our hearts? Prayer was turned into praise. Our tears were tears of gladness. The darkness had suddenly disappeared. A glorious day had dawned. A congratulatory meeting was held in Wheaton's Hall (May 9, 1871) at which enthusiastic speeches were made,—some of them "cash *figures of speech,*"—by Rev. A. K. Packard (a son-in-law of Mr. Carleton), Revs. Edward M. Williams, Richard Hall, M. A. Munson and others. The full story of the fifty thousand dollars has never

been written—it never can be written—but in this, no less than in all that had preceded, God's hand was most manifest. It is a singular fact that to this day, no officer of our college has ever seen a mark of Mr. Carleton's pen. The business was all done by his bookkeeper, Miss Willis, afterward Mrs. Carleton,—who knew him most intimately, and to whose gentle power and wise suggestions we owe more than will ever be publicly known. Both passed to their reward in 1876. However we may honor William Carleton, on canvas or in granite, let it ever be remembered that *Susan Willis* deserves to stand beside him in the *whitest marble this earth produces.* All too few are such consecrated souls. In my memory her name stands for gentleness, purity, devotion. She declared her belief that Mr. Carleton was constrained to this gift by the direct influence of the Holy Spirit. Years afterward he himself said, as if in a state of continual spiritual exaltation in view of its effective use, *"I cannot tell you what I have enjoyed. It is like being born into the kingdom a second time."*

Such was the beginning. Born of prayer, nurtured in the atmosphere of devotion, strengthened by sacrifices, purified by discipline and baptized with the divine approval, Carleton College began a work whose breadth and power no man can now discern and whose fruitage will be revealed only in the last great day.

II. But consider next THE STANDARD AND

Scope of Carleton's Educational Work. From the beginning our aim, like that of every college deserving the name of Christian, has been twofold, true scholarship and high moral character. Not one to the exclusion of the other, but the two combined, in the spirit of Beloit's motto: *"Scientia vera cum fide pura," "Exact learning with pure faith."*

We have not been unmindful of a certain popular impression that piety is enervating, that to be religious is to be narrow and illiberal, while to question old truths and to be skeptical in belief, even if not immoral in life, is to be broad and free and manly. Not a day in our history has failed to declare false such puerile notions. Carleton College has never stood for the superficial nor for what is so often connected with the religious,—the sectarian. We have sought breadth, not narrowness. Our constant aim has been, by a discipline most thorough, by a scholarship most exact, by methods most widely approved, to secure a symmetrical culture of intellect, sensibility and will, and thus to develop, under the best possible environment, a broad and a thoroughly Christian manhood and womanhood. This is the true aim of education. Between religion and learning there is, there can be, no antagonism. Christianity has always been wedded to learning. There is nothing whatsoever in religion to make a man satisfied with superficiality in thought or inaccuracy in scholarship.

Was Paul the Christian a weaker man than Saul the persecutor? Was Augustine the skeptic more brilliant than Augustine the Apostolic Father? No greater mental stimulus exists than the Christian faith. It broadens the vision, it presents new and loftier ideals of life and labor, and it quickens to new activity every power of the mind. Without this, education cannot possibly meet the Christian ideal, because it is partial and ignores the most essential point in breadth of culture. It fails to touch the hidden springs of the most effective life the world can ever know. Character is more than mental discipline. The education which society—which all the interests of Christian civilization demand—is and must be Christian education. This is the simple philosophy of our origin, our aims and our methods. We believe that the mental and the moral are so adjusted that if both are not well trained, neither can be well trained, that the ideal manhood demands culture both of head and of heart,—that we need not only to perceive the truth, but what is infinitely better, to live the truth; that true *educational success* lies alone in this combination of the intellectual with the moral. As President Turner says: "The three *r's* of the curriculum are reason, righteousness and revelation. The high places of the curriculum are not only the Aventine and the Areopagus, but also Sinai and the Mount of Beatitudes." It is learning and religion wrought into a

living organism. That is the ideal. Both combined in one earnest soul.

Have we at Carleton been realizing this ideal? Not perfectly, surely, but no one charges us with seriously lacking on the moral side. Do we lack on the intellectual side? It has been easy to insinuate it. Upon this point we are and we ought to be sensitive. No man can truly affirm that at Carleton morality is accepted for scholarship, or that piety is esteemed a substitute for brains. Not a spirit of boasting but a proper self-respect and a just regard for the truth of our educational history require that this review should not fail to present certain facts which reveal the standard here maintained.

Fifteen years ago a careful comparison was made between our requirements and those of five representative institutions East and West, including Dartmouth, Amherst and Oberlin. It was found that in some respects we were in advance of them all, that we taught some branches not required for admission to any of them, and we fell short of any one only to a very slight extent in the amount of Greek and Latin required; while strange as it may seem our own college curriculum was then the only one embracing the study of American literature.

When, in 1887, President Harper requested us to introduce, as other colleges were doing, systematic and scientific Bible study, the response could be made that we had begun to do precisely that

work seven years before, earlier so far as we know than any other college East or West.

As early as 1878 we began giving by daily signals the standard time to the cities and towns of an immense area, and in 1881 General Hazen said that it was the largest and probably the most useful time service in the United States. Only a little later (1882) our college was made a government signal station, and a state weather service was organized which soon secured such a reputation and became of such manifest value that another educational institution offered a handsome price for it.

Fourteen years ago our representative won first place in the state oratorical contest and second place in the interstate contest. Twice since that time the highest state honor has, I believe, been won by those trained at Carleton. At the New Orleans Exposition in 1885 Minnesota took, in the educational exhibit, the "Grand Diploma of Honor" and the "Special Diploma" was awarded to Carleton. To stand first in the commonwealth whose educational exhibit was pronounced the best in the country proves, at least, that our standards embrace something in addition to moral excellence. At the recent Word's Fair also, as is not generally known, its astronomical exhibit secured for those preparing it the high honor of special diplomas.

For thirteen years one or more astronomical magazines have been published here, of such recognized merit that they have gone by paid subscrip-

tions to five continents, and into eighteen different foreign countries. Nearly one-third of their support has come from abroad. Our work in celestial photography and in the preparation of lantern slides has been of such marked superiority that orders have come from such institutions as Johns Hopkins University and Columbia College, not to mention others.

It is a source of justifiable pride that our college has been requested by the leading astronomers of the country to undertake scientific work, than which none can more severely test the accuracy of instruments, or the skill of observers. The results furnished have gone for standard use to the various observatories throughout the world. Astronomical work of the very highest order, as is acknowledged in both Europe and America, is now being done here; and to one of our teachers, our own graduate, belongs the high honor of discovering a new asteroid. Upon our post-graduate courses and our Summer School of Practical Astronomy, attracting hither professors in other institutions, I need not dwell. Special gifts have brought unusual facilities to this department, whose achievements are tangible and easily set forth; but that scholarship and thoroughness have been found in other departments as well, is proved by the fact that from the early years our students have been received to the same rank in New England colleges that they have held here. Our curriculum has been substantially the same as

theirs. Moreover, Carleton teachers, not simply once nor twice, nor thrice, have been earnestly sought by the older and more famous institutions. We rejoice, however, that so uniformly loyalty to the interests represented here has led them to decline offers and honors exceedingly tempting. Such facts and many others like them, which I may not now give, clearly indicate the standard of our work.

III. But let us now glance at THE FRUITAGE of this work. The least value of a college to any community is its financial value, but it would be easy to show that St. Olaf and Carleton are worth to Northfield thousands of dollars every week; and that not a single citizen can fail to be thus benefited by them. Remove these colleges and all those whom, with property and social power, they have brought hither, and would Northfield suffer no pecuniary loss? But what is money compared with other local benefits? Would you sell for cash the mental quickening, the social elevation, the spiritual enlargement made possible to you and your children by these institutions? To some of you these would never have come had no college foundations been laid here. To have discovered and brought into his life-work even one of those of whom Northfield could name many, is worth vastly more than all the money these institutions have cost. Do any of you to-day regret the sacrifices made? Do these not rather bring joy in remembrance? But what figures can possibly express moral values? What scales

weigh spiritual results? Statistics may give certain facts concerning our organized life and the labors of our students, but at best they are only as the husk to the kernel.

It is no small fact that more than three thousand young men and women have for a longer or shorter time had their lives enriched by the educational advantages here afforded. Our graduates, including those who complete courses this year, have numbered, from the former English Academy course, 26; from the Academy as now organized, 62; from the School of Music, 26; from the regular collegiate courses, 227; from post-graduate courses, 2. Examining our list of college graduates and counting no one twice we find that, of those who have already left us, 23 are merchants or business men, 13 are physicians or medical students, 22 are lawyers or law students, 22 are clergymen or theological students, 8 are missionaries and missionary teachers, 9 are professors or instructors in colleges, 19 are superintendents or principals of schools, and 50 others are teachers; 35 have taken non-professional post-graduate courses; only 3 have died. Of the young women, some of whom were for a time in active educational or missionary labor, 25 are finding their lifework in the care of their own homes. These figures do not include any who, though receiving special training here, have not completed our courses. Among such are many earnest Scandinavians, some of whom are missionaries in China,

others are in the ministry or in missionary service, and others still are laboring successfully in different fields of Christian activity. Carleton is willing to accept the scriptural test, "By their fruits ye shall know them." Lowell has said, "The mission of the college is to maintain higher ideals of life and its purpose." Are we realizing our mission? Let the answer appear in the consecrated lives and the noble work of those who have gone forth from our halls. Their achievements have revealed as well as tested both their ideals and our own. Shall I give you illustrations? But that would necessitate personal mention, and among so many deserving this, how can I name any without seeming invidious? Shall I begin with the very first class, and tell you of those who for a score of years, with unwearied devotion, have been giving mental and spiritual vision to those physically blind? But every succeeding class includes those who in the same spirit are making the impress of their own characters upon those looking up to them for guidance and teaching. Shall I tell of our beloved alumnæ in a far-off land, meeting the peculiar difficulties of this transition period from the old to the new Japan? But those in Marsovan, and Bombay, and Talas, and many in home missionary work in our own land are no less deserving or successful. Of our graduates now in the ministry we naturally call first to mind those preaching with such marked favor in large cities, but let us not forget those who, with equal devo-

tion, and perhaps in the Master's sight with equal success, are toiling in obscure fields without public applause or large pecuniary gains, yet under the approving eye of Him who says, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these ye did it unto me."

I may not specify by name, any of those who are doing faithful and effective work in our public schools, academies and colleges, all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from Harvard to Pomona, or in our great business centers, east or west, or in the physician's office, or in the sphere of legal lore, but I may quote respecting them the words of one of the noble women of our state who says, "For many years I have watched with increasing interest the work of your graduates and I find that everywhere they become centers of moral power,—leaders in all good things,—and I feel that in no way can I do more for Christ's Kingdom than by helping Carleton carry on her good work."

Gratefully may we call to mind these things to-day, and rejoice that thus Carleton has already become in the world a vital and vitalizing force. To watch the processes of mental unfolding, to see the spiritual horizon of the mind broadening until it embraces the whole world, as has been our privilege during these twenty-five years, has been a constant delight. Why does Millais' great picture "The Angelus" have such wonderful power over us? Because it depicts so simply and so beautifully

the three great elements in human life, love, work and worship. These are precisely the elements which a Christian college ever stimulates and guides and deepens. How interesting the process! The average youth comes to college without any very clear apprehension of himself, his needs, his adaptations or his purposes. He is apt to be self-centered in his ambitions and in his plans. But gradually his vision becomes clearer and broader. The world is larger than he thought—he sees that the noblest souls do not live unto themselves—life takes on a richer meaning—it has a nobler object and he seeks higher ideals. New loves are developed—love of knowledge, love of truth, love of humanity, love of God. When brought into harmony with the personal will of his divine Lord he is at once impelled toward the highest and best service of his fellowmen. Henceforth, wherever his lot may be cast, he chooses a life consecrated to the best things. In realizing this result the Christian college is fulfilling its grand mission. Can even this electric age invent any dynamo which will unfold the mental, quicken the spiritual and realize the true ideal of character more perfectly or more speedily than God's own method through Christian education?

IV. But finally, what is Our Outlook toward the Future? We need no prophetic vision. The past foretells the future and gives assurance of richer blessings yet to come. Most manifestly, from the beginning, marked tokens of divine favor have

attended us. More than ninety per cent. of our graduates have gone out Christian men and women. Where can you find a similar record? Each day of our college life for more than a score of years has witnessed the gathering of students and teachers at the midday hour to invoke spiritual blessings upon our work. Will not God hear? Will not his favor continue? And then, does good seed ever produce tares? If you sow wheat, may you not expect a harvest of wheat? It is related that when Walter Mildmay founded Emmanuel College, which was to be the nursery and school of the Puritans, the queen said to him, "So, Sir Walter, I hear you have erected a *Puritan* foundation." He replied, "I have set an acorn which, when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof." Ah, but he did himself know. Oaks bear acorns, not thistles, and acorns produce new oaks of the same tough fibre. Those Puritans knew they were guided by an unseen hand, they "felt themselves set in the divine intent," and their eyes of faith even then beheld "splendid visions of results," results which these past centuries have been unfolding in the sight of all the world. That was the college out of which came Cotton and Hooker and Stowe and Shepherd and Harvard, and many more kindred spirits, whose words and deeds and lives, in that land and in our own, have been and will ever continue to be shaping the centuries. We have planted here a *seed*. We have watched its early

growth and its spreading branches. The first fruits of our labor are already gathered. Its flavor has been tested. Can we doubt the nature of the fruitage which is as certain to follow as that the laws of God do not change, and that spiritual seedtime and harvest will continue? This is no new experiment. History will surely repeat itself. Joseph Cook once said: "I am studying the Northwest, and surely Carleton College is the star of hope in that quarter of the horizon." What matters it if we are still young? So once were Oxford and Cambridge and Harvard and Yale. If at our age we can justly claim what so evidently has already been realized, what may not the future secure? "The child is father to the man." These may be days of weakness but days of increasing strength are surely coming. Our numbers are not large, but can you count to-day all the host whose glad feet will yet hasten hither to this seat of learning? "*Eis Athenas,*" "Away to Athens" sang the Thracian maidens. "The schools are there, the scholars, the histories, orations and poems are there, thither let us go." "The echo of that refrain," as a dear friend, Dr. Lyman Whiting, once said in the presence of some of you,* "The echo of that refrain is on the lips of all the generations where letters are known. Young men and maidens perpetuate through all time the grand old choral. To the

*An address printed by the college in 1871.

schools away. The seats of learning, of art, of letters and wisdom win us. Shall not thousands, yea will not tens of thousands of our children's children enrich this family record with names shining among the consecrated ones in Christ's work for man? And for the millions coming to dwell upon these fruitful plains shall not nobler choirs of young men and maidens than made vocal the classic vales of ancient Thracia be heard shouting "*Eis Athenas,*" "Let us away to our Athens the place of our scholars, of learning, of culture of the mind and of consecrated eloquence,—*our Carleton College?*"

Thus, dear friends, though in brief and imperfect outline, I have set before you Carleton's origin, standard, past fruitage and future hopes. Our past is brief, the future is long. We have made only a beginning, but is it not a good beginning? Do not the results already secured far outweigh their cost? If Carleton were to-day to cease her organic life, would she have lived in vain? Has she not done something to enrich the world's life and swell the anthems of heaven?

Wise observers tell us that no other similar college in either the older or the newer West has made equally rapid progress. May we not to-day, with profound gratitude, give thanks to God for what has been secured, and with new zeal and still stronger faith go forward, assured in our hearts that God Himself is calling us to this work, and that His designs of good concerning this "vine of

His own right hand's planting" surely will not fail? Here is the ground of our faith in the future of Carleton. It rests upon the unchanging relations of mind and character, and upon the granite of God's own purpose concerning the extension of His kingdom. The seal of the divine approval has been set. Will it not abide?

But now at this closing hour, it is to you, members of the graduating class, that our thoughts turn with special and tender interest. Our children are our glory. In them we rejoice. In them we trust. Upon them we lay the large privilege of proving that not in vain were the gifts and toils of those godly men who founded Carleton College and made possible their education here; that Christian education meets, as no other can, the world's need of mental and spiritual uplifting; that such colleges as ours mould the characters of those who are to touch the very springs of national life, and give shape to American civilization; yea, that *such colleges* are the needed tonic, the iron in the blood of the nation and of the nations.

My dear friends, we expect very much of you. Carleton depends upon you, and upon the noble company of alumni you are about to join. And to do what? To acquire wealth and bestow upon her large and needed endowments? More than that. To become famous and bring wide reputation to your alma mater? Ah, more than that. It is to be yourselves in life and character what her teachings

and the atmosphere of her daily life have sought to secure. It is, in one word, to incarnate in yourselves Carleton's highest ideals of life and character. Into this one earnest admonition would I condense Carleton's closing word of counsel. You know what her ideals are. These years past have revealed to you her inner life and spirit, and you have felt her quickening impulse toward the highest and best. Henceforth you are to represent her. "Ye are our epistles." Remember that men will judge her not so much by what we say as by what you are. You may not acquire wealth or political distinction, but moral supremacy is possible to every one of you. You may not command silver-tongued speech and sway great assemblies, but yours may be that most effective eloquence, the eloquence of character.

Dr. Parkhurst, in a recent tribute to his revered teacher, President Seelye, makes this surprising statement: "I do not recall a single expression ever used by him in public address, in the recitation room or in private conversation. He could not in any way be called original. * * * It was not what he said, but it was the man himself, that was the real inspiration. He was himself the truth of all he spake." There could be no higher praise. It is character that tells. Character wins. Character is king. I pray you then, fail not in loyalty to the ideals of character and Christian service for which Carleton stands; then surely you will be loyal not only to your alma mater, but loyal to your

noblest self and loyal to Him who calls you to His own blessed service. That is the supreme loyalty. May the divine favor rest upon you and all the alumni; and for all generations may it abide upon your Alma Mater—our own CARLETON COLLEGE.

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